

Industrial and Commercial GAZETTE.

VOLUME I.

LOUISVILLE, KY., SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1866.

NUMBER 24.

Industrial & Commercial Gazette

Devoted to Commerce, Manufactures, Agriculture, Oil and Mining.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
J. H. TURNER & CO.,
At Four Dollars per annum, in Advance.

Office—Corner Main and Bullitt Sts. (up stairs),
Over the Citizens' Bank.

ADVERTISING RATES:

One square, (10 lines or less, Minion), first insertion \$1; each subsequent insertion 50 cents.
Quarter Column—First insertion \$5, each subsequent insertion, (less than one month), \$4. One month, \$15. Two months, \$30; three months, \$45; six months, \$85; twelve months, \$165.
Half Column—Three months, \$82; six months, \$167; twelve months, \$325.
Business and Professional Cards, not exceeding five lines, inserted at \$20 per year, or \$2 per month for a less time.
Ledged notices in editorial columns 25 cents per line, each insertion.
Solid notices in reading columns 20 cents per line.

Brief Mention.

Christian County.

In our paper of the 21st we gave some statistics of Christian county, but omitted some parts which have since been supplied.

It contains 374,570 acres of land, valued at \$3,676,626. Number of stores, 52; valued at \$163,100. Number of voters, 2,081. The population in 1850 was 19,560; in 1860 it was 21,627.

The productions of this county in 1865 comprised 5,277,990 pounds of tobacco; 715 tons of hay; 577,965 bushels of corn; and 142,965 bushels of wheat.

Of the Pilot Rock, (of which we made mention in the previous article,) a correspondent of the Hopkinsville Conservative says:

The Pilot Rock is situated about twelve miles North-east of Hopkinsville on the Green River slope. It presents a very picturesque and refreshing spectacle to the traveller. It is a place of amusement, aside from its romantic beauty and natural curiosities. It is about four hundred feet in circumference, and its elevation above the general level of the earth is about five hundred feet. At one side there is a large chasm rent open as if it had been done by an earthquake. At the top is suspended a large rock resembling a wedge. When on its summit you can reach a fore-robe of beauty and grandeur. Oh! how pleasant it is to be on that elevation in the summer season, to breathe the fresh air and inhale the sweet fragrance of flowers, and see the birds perched upon the trees, and hear their melodious lays of love. To look at that great and sublime work of God, causes our imaginations to soar away on the swift wings of thought to mingle with the bright reflections of all the vast wonders of this wide universe.

PARIS, Bourbon County.—The census of the city of Paris, Kentucky, has just been completed, as follows: whites, adults, 1282; children 618; blacks, adults, 1,200; children 1000; total population 4,100.

The oldest inhabitant is a negro woman, by the name of Lydia, whose age is 101 years, and the next oldest is a negro man, by the name of James Burden, who is 82 years old.

The increase in population, has been from an influx of the colored race. The blacks outnumber the whites by three hundred. The large majority are living very comfortably, but about one eighth of them are in a very destitute condition.

The first store established in Louisville was by Daniel Broadhead in 1783. The merchandise for it was brought in wagons from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and thence to Louisville in flat-boats.

We will thank any one for a copy of "The Kentucky State Register," a little volume published by Tal. P. Shaffner some years ago—and will pay liberally for it besides. Bring or send it to this office.

The second fair of the New York State Sheep-Breeders' and Wool-Growers' Association, to be held at Rochester, May 8, 9, and 10, is attracting considerable attention, and is likely to prove a great success. Invitations have been extended through the papers, to breeders outside of the State to attend and exhibit their stock.

WANTED.—A copy of Dr. McMaster's sketches of Louisville," published about 1819. Any one having a copy and a purchaser by application to this office.

We are indebted to our friend David P. Faulds, for some choice music: *Mona Machree, Mary Avourneen, and Mary Astore.* The last is a beautiful and touching ballad, by Mrs. Crawford, music by Stephen Glover, an eminent English composer. The two first, we have not had time to examine. Also a Scotchish from the musical portfolio of the well-known Charlie L. Ward of the house of Mr. F—, Main street, between 1st and 2nd. For all of which, gentlemen, be pleased to accept renewed assurances, &c., &c.

We have been shown a fine specimen of lead ore, out of the mines of Messrs. Stewart & Colby, in Henry and Owen counties, on the Kentucky river. It is a fine country, we understand, and this promises to be one of the richest mines of the United States.

ARRESTS BY THE POLICE DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL.—During the month of April, our police have made 378 arrests; 281 for misdemeanor, 76 for felony, and 23 as suspected felons. Of the above number, 119 were arrested at the Clay street station house; 20 for felony, four as suspected felons, and the balance for misdemeanors. The record at the First street house shows but 79 arrests; 19 for felony and 2 as suspected felons.

The attention of Southern Merchants is directed to the advertisement of Anderson, McCampbell & Co. This firm is too well known for its respectability, its extensive trade, and its liberal style of dealing, to need a word of commendation from us. They are doing, as they deserve to do, a large and prosperous business, and never fail to give satisfaction to all who deal with them. Their prices are as moderate as their goods are excellent and their assortment extensive. We advise our friends from the South and elsewhere to give them a call, examine their stock, and ascertain their prices, before they go further in the hope of doing better. They will find the proprietors gentlemen of high character, courteous and affable, and upright and entirely correct in all their dealings.

An important telegraph decision was recently made in New York in a case where a dispatch, in March 1865, ordering the purchase of \$700 in gold was so transmitted as to read \$7,000. The purchase was made accordingly, whereby the plaintiff sustained a loss of more than \$1,200, for which damages were claimed of the U. S. Telegraph company. The dispatch was written on one of the ordinary blanks of the company, but the plaintiff had never read the conditions thereon expressed. The Supreme court held that he was bound by the conditions, and as he had neither insured the dispatch nor caused it to be repeated, judgment was given for the defendants.

"Hymns for use during the cattle plague" are advertised in England. It has been suggested that they should be sung to "the tune the old cow died of."

A Board of Trade has been organized in Charleston, South Carolina, a constitution adopted and officers elected.

LOUISVILLE MERCHANTS.—Our merchants have displayed a great deal of taste in the selection of their Spring and Summer stocks. Our country friends can be supplied with almost any article they may call for, and, as every one of them bought goods on the decline, cheaper than they can be obtained anywhere else, come to Louisville to trade "if you want to get your money back." Read the advertisements in the Gazette and see what our merchants have got, and recollect that Benjamin Franklin, or some body else, has said "that the man who advertises always sells goods cheap."

We had the pleasure yesterday, of meeting Mr. Geo. E. Wilkes, of the enterprising firm of Geo. E. Wilkes & Co., Franklin, Tenn. He is here purchasing goods to replenish his stock, and we trust that we shall have the good fortune of meeting him here often.

Buying Houses on Long Time.

To the Eds. of the Louisville Journal:

I see an article in your paper this morning in reference to capitalists selling houses and lots to mechanics on long time. I hope you will urge the matter. I am a mechanic, and would like to buy a house on such terms very much. I can pay fifty dollars per month, and there are plenty of mechanics that can pay as much. I have conversed with some twelve or fifteen within the last month, who are anxious to buy houses on such terms. Some of them can pay three or four hundred dollars cash.

Please urge this matter strongly, and oblige the mechanics and an OLD SUBSCRIBER.

LOUISVILLE, April 28, 1866.
This is a subject that cannot too strongly be pressed upon the consideration of capitalists. Months ago we devoted a column or two to this theme, and we are rejoiced to see others following our example. Very certain it is that laboring men and persons on small salaries cannot long remain where such large rents are required. They must purchase or remove.

Messrs. Lucas & Co. have in preparation a complete guide manual of travel along the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. It will give all the important information necessary concerning the road, its history, the various historic incidents connected with it, and statistics with reference to the Mammoth Cave, Oil Regions, &c.

This book will be eagerly sought for by all travelers.

[For the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.]
City Mission Industrial School.

REPORT FROM SEPT., 1865 TO MAY, 1866.

LOUISVILLE, May 1, 1866.

During the last season, two hundred and fifty three children, all little girls, mostly Irish and German, and gathered from the streets, alleys and poor families of the city, have been taught and otherwise cared for, in the Mission Industrial School, in the college building, corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets. The average number of scholars has been about one hundred and seventy-five, under the kind, gentle labors of love of twenty-five or more ladies, married and unmarried. By such teachers, every Saturday morning these needy children have been taught to sing precious little hymns; to repeat some blessed invitations of Christ to come to Him; to pray for forgiveness of sins; to cultivate habits of cleanliness and good behavior; and, especially, to sew well, so as to make their own garments.

Two hundred and forty-five articles of clothing, including some handkerchiefs, have been finished, and seventy-five more unfinished, and have been given to these little girls. All this work, almost entirely, of these children, under the faithful instruction and labors of these ladies. Nearly all of these children are led into some Mission Sabbath School every Sabbath afternoon.

The teachers themselves, together with a few kind and benevolent individuals, merchants and others, have contributed in money, for materials to carry on this work, \$95 27; and in materials direct, estimated at \$35 40; making in all \$130 67. The whole amount expended and used for materials was \$135 02.

The teachers have contributed direct to their classes, in materials, \$20 00 worth, or more, of which no account has been made on our book.

The school has now closed for the season of hot weather, to commence again in September next.

J. M. SADD,
Gen. Supt. and City Missionary.
The mineral wealth of our State, says the New Orleans Times, is attracting the attention of Northern capitalists. A gentleman of large experience, both in prospecting and mining, who has spent several months in the Ouachita country, has just returned to this city, and thinks that unearthing the mineral wealth of that section would prove a very profitable undertaking. He has in his possession very fine specimens of silver, lead and copper ore, the former being particularly rich in particles of the pure metal.

MONTGOMERY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
The organization of this body was made complete on Friday last, by the election of the following officers:

John Whiting, President.
Thomas Joseph, 1st Vice President.
D. Browder, 2d Vice President.
A. H. Moses, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Southern Porcelain company will soon manufacture ware equal to the best imported. We have seen an specimen and can recommend it.
[Augusta Constitutionalist.]

General Reading.

[For the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.]

Lucelle.

BY JOHN VAN ANGEN.

There is within thy joyous eyes
What is to me a Paradise,
A peerless light, so sweet a charm,
It would an anchorite disarm,
For that he would forsake the glen
To mingle in the haunts of men.

Why praise the step of the gazelle?
It would not suit my fancy well;
Speak not to me of Arab barbs;
Or maiden clothed in queenly garb;
The world, the world, I can defy,
To give thy grace and majesty.

Vain is Circe's proud boast,
Who sees thee once his heart is lost;
He deems an angel from the sky
Has left her own world to try,
And give to us a glimpse of joy
Which Time nor Fate can e'er destroy.

Oh, what to me are Hours fair,
With pearls and teeth and golden hair?
What care I for locks of jet
That are with glowing jewels set?
I would for thee my blood distill,
And life itself be at thy will.

Thou art my Mecca—at thy shrine
I worship as to one divine;
I offer incense unto thee,
Goddess of my idolatry.
If all earth's rule and wealth were mine,
It would at once be surely thine.

The Sea Island Negroes.

The negro colonists founded by General Sherman on the Sea Islands of South Carolina are thus described by a correspondent of the New York "Evening Post":

The appeals that have been made throughout the country and in Congress, that the negroes should not be ousted from the lands which they occupy by virtue of General Sherman's order, have either been made in ignorance or are disingenuous. That order, which was a military measure, providing for the temporary disposition of the throng of negroes who had joined his column during the march to the sea, has been taken advantage of to secure possession to the occupants of the abandoned lands upon the Port Royal Islands, all of whom are not black, and who had taken possession while Sherman was fighting the Confederates years ago upon the banks of the Mississippi. I have taken some trouble to get at the facts of this matter, and I find that there are but few negroes occupying islands south of the Savannah river. Many of them formerly belonged on the places. In the rear of the city of Savannah there are several localities where these people have herded together. They live on fish, oysters, and rice, and their clothing is the remnant of what hung to them before the war. Many of their villages are not within the influence of the agents of the Bureau; and the primitive style in which they live would arouse the sympathies, if it did not shock the sensibilities of the philanthropic South and North.

"You have a hard job of it," I said to a party of three negroes at work upon a patch of ground on one of the sea island plantations. The surface of the earth where they were digging was filled and tangled with grass and weeds, which in the four years of quiet had obtained possession of the soil. A short distance from the spot several very good cabins had been built, while near the road a number of men were engaged in repairing a gate—work that two men could have accomplished better than six. One of the men to whom I addressed the above question paused from his work, leaning upon his big twelve inch hoe, while he wiped the perspiration from his forehead with his dirty sleeve.

"Ah, massa, dat am a solemn fact; dat ar groun' am tougher nor a pine knot."

"Why don't you use a plow?" You would accomplish much more."

"Dar ain't no such a ting on de islan', nor a mule, nor nothin' but these hands."

"Well, if you work hard with them you may be able to buy a mule and plow by and by. How many colored people are there on this plantation?"

"Nigh goin' on ter sixty, sah."

"How many acres of cotton have you put in here?"

"Forty or a hundred, sah."

"There is some difference between forty and a hundred. But you are mistaken; in this field there can't be more than five acres at the outside."

"Yes, sah!" was the answer.

In the doorway of one of the cabins a stout negro, surrounded by several half naked children, was "mashing," as he termed it, some corn in a wooden mortar.

"Where did you get that corn?" I asked.

"In Sabannah, sah. Toted it all de way down here. Git mighty little corn, sah, for de fish and 'isters we tote dar."

"I should think so. What do you have to eat beside fish and oysters and the corn?"

"Nothin', sah; and sometimes mighty little 'ol fat."

The above conversation will give you an idea of the condition and prospects of a settlement of these freed people, who are an example of those who are best situated for raising a crop and taking care of themselves.

NOTABLE ANACHRONISMS.—Without noticing the blunders of some of Shakespeare's contemporaries, it may suffice to refer to a few of the glaring errors of the "world's great poet," which may surprise some. In the "Comedy of Errors," speaking of the ancient city of Ephesus, we find an allusion made to ducats, marks and guilders, as well as to an abbess of a nunnery, and also, a striking clock.

In "King John" and "Macbeth" we find reference made to a cannon. We do not learn that any record has been made of this strange anachronism.

In "Coriolanus" reference is made to Alexander, Cato and Galen, all of whom lived subsequent to this day.

Cassius and Julius Caesar speak of a shock striking. He must have been endowed with a good prophetic vision.

Similar mistakes occur in Cymbeline and some other plays of Shakespeare; but in "King Lear" they are as thick as "leaves in Vallambrosa." E. g., among others, Kent talks like a good Protestant of eating no fish, and Gloucester of not being compelled to the use of spectacles! Surely it must have been master Shakespeare that was short sighted.

Grotesque anachronisms sometimes appear in the efforts of painters. In one of Albert Durer's paintings of St. Peter denying the Saviour, a Roman Legionary is represented as smoking a pipe of tobacco! In a Dutch picture of Abraham offering up Isaac, the patriarch is shown in the act of holding a blunderbuss to his son's head.

Tintoret, in a picture which represents the Israelites gathering manna in the desert, has armed the Hebrews with guns.

COTTON-SPINNING.—More than one thousand years before the Christian era we certainly read in the Bible of linen being manufactured in Egypt, but we believe that before that date the manufacture of cottons was known in India, for, in one of the hymns of the Rigveda, reference is made to "cotton in the looms" in India. Muslims, we know, take their name from Mosul, in Mesopotamia. Those manufactured by the natives of Dacca are of that fineness of texture that a single pound of cotton was spun into a length of 250 miles. It remained for Messrs. Houldsworth, of Manchester, to spin a yarn from a pound of cotton nearly 400 miles in length. Herodotus, writing in the fifth century B. C., speaking of the usages of India, says:

"The wild trees bear fleeces for their fruit surpassing those of the sheep in beauty and excellence, and the natives clothe themselves in cloths made therefrom."

WILL DRY GOODS AGAIN ADVANCE?—On this subject the New York Sun takes a negative position, and reasons as follows:

"The price of raw cotton was at one stage of the war over one dollar per pound. Now the average price in New York is less than forty cents a pound, the reduction being caused, not by an increase of supply, for little cotton has been grown since the high figures were current; but it is caused by the certainty of supply in the future. The decline in the value of imported goods is attributable partly to the same cause, but directly to the decline in gold. Now there is no probability that gold will advance to any material extent, nor is it likely that any new cause will intervene to occasion distrust in relation to the supply of cotton; consequently, there is no ground upon which to base the opinion that prices in the dry goods market will again advance. The present decline has been very steady and gradual. It has occurred in spite of the most strenuous opposition of the speculative interest, and it may be set down as the natural and legitimate effect of the transition of a country from a condition of unrest and excitement to a condition of comparative confidence, stability and certainty."

RE-WORKING TOBACCO.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued a circular concerning the manufacturing of tobacco, as follows: By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the privilege of the working of old and damaged tobacco with the payment of duties, only upon the increased weight, which by the late circular of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue was limited to the 15th day of April, 1866, is hereby extended to all parties now engaged in the business and having stock on hand purchased with special reference to re-working the same until the 1st day of May, proximo. No tobacco purchased on or after the 15th of April will be allowed to be reworked without payment of the same rate of duty as like description of tobacco, made from new material.

WOMAN is said to be a mere delusion, but it is sometimes pleasant to hug delusions.

Guizot has become a Roman Catholic.

Boston Produce Market.

[Reported exclusively for the Industrial and Commercial Gazette, by Geo. W. Fowler & Co., Commission Merchants, 21 Commercial St.]

BOSTON, May 1st.

COTTON.—The market for Cotton is weak, and prices range at 35 cents for low middling, 37 for middling, and 40 cents for good middling—receipts are small—prospect for fair being dull.

FLOUR.—Receipts for the past week 13,440, with 350 bbls Corn Meal—a reduced supply and fair demand, has enhanced the price about 50 cents per bbl. Western Superfine has sold for \$7 75, common extra \$8 75@9 50, medium extra \$10@11 50, choice brands, including all family grades have sold for \$11 50@18 00, the market is fair and choice brands find ready sales—Corn Meal sells at \$4 50 @ 50 bbl—Rye Meal is nominal at \$9@7 75 bbl.

GRAIN.—Receipts for the week, 12,700 bushels Corn, 7,600 bush Oats, 3,400 bush Shorts—sales of Corn have ranged, 95@98c for first quality Southern Yellow; 92@95c for mixed—Corn is in fair demand, and holders disposed to enhance prices; Oats are ready sale at 62 @65c @ bush, for Northern—Rye is firm at 90@95c—Barley 90c@1 00 @ bush—fine feed 22 00, and middling 35 00 @ ton.

HEMP.—Market quiet, no large sales to report. American dew-rotted \$190@200; dressed, \$200@334 @ ton.

HIDES.—No improvement in prices. Western dry, 16c; wet, 8@8 1/2c—foreign hides declining.

PROVISIONS.—In good supply, prices firm with a fine demand, Prime Pork \$22@23 @ bbl; Mess \$27@28; clear, \$30 @32 @ bbl; Hams, 18@19c; Lard, 19c @19 1/2c for rendered; Leaf, 20c; Beef in good demand, with fair supply; Mess, \$18@20 @ bbl—24@26 @ bbl for first quality family extra—Butter is scarce and in demand—first quality sells at 40@60c; common to fair 30@40c—Cheese in good supply 18@23c @ lb.

SEEDS.—Herds-grass seed ranges from \$5 25@5 75 @ bush; Clover, 10@12c, as to quality; Red Top \$3 25 @ bag. Sales fair.

FISH.—Demand good; prices advanced—No. 1 Mackerel, \$17@17 50; No. 2 \$16 50; No. 3 \$15—Cod Fish firm \$4@6 00 @ cts.; Pickled Herring \$8 50 @ bbl. Our Fish market is one of the best in the Union—at all times well supplied.

WOOL.—Market active. Steady sales of different grades to the amount of 1,000,000 lbs, at a range from 45@76c @ fleece; more enquiries for foreign wool; supply not large; 700 bales of Cape and South America, sold at 35@45c. Large amounts of Wool changed hands in the market at fair margins.

FREIGHTS.—Packet rates to California, 45c @ foot measurement goods, and 1 cent @ lb for weight. To Liverpool 20@25s per ton, for measurement goods 17@20s for weight; rates for Cotton to Liverpool, 7-16d; London rates 20@25s for measurement goods; 30s for weight.

Business generally has been fair, with an improvement on last week. Our merchants are well supplied with large assortments of all descriptions of goods, and Western merchants will find full stocks, fair prices, and liberal terms in the Boston market.

[For the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.]

Imitation.

The following goods, and many more, are for sale, at the Hardware Store, No 75, on the East side of Third street by A. McBRIDE:

Planes and Chisels, Gages and Saws, Pinchers and Vices with very strong jaws;

Mattocks and Hoes, Augers to bore, Hinges and Screws by the gross or the score;

Butts, Locks and Latches with knobs very bright, And all the nice tools to put them on right;

Such as Gimblets and Screw-drivers and screws by-the-by, As sharp as the point as the sight of your eye;

Rules and Squares, Knives and Stones, Razors and Scissors, Needles and Hones; Tripoli and Emery to clean off the rust, And Sweepers that sweep without raising a dust;

Draw-knives and Spoke-shaves that out-shave the brokers, Coal-hods, and Tongs, and Shovels and Fokers;

Fly-traps, and Mouse-traps, and traps for the rat, That will catch all others except the old cat;

Sickles and Rakes, Scythes and Cradles, Knives and Forks, Spoons and Ladles; So great a variety now line the shelves, I cannot describe them, so call in yourselves.

Brief Poem.

Tell me ye winged winds,
That round my pathway roar,
Where is a good Hat house—
A first-class wholesale store?
Good zephyr, whisp'ring, answered low,
The place where genteel merchants go,
Is THOMPSON & EDELEN'S.

THERE are twenty native ordained ministers in the Sandwich Islands.

Agricultural Department.

Kentucky State Agricultural Society.

Resolved, That the Board approve of the establishment of the paper at Louisville called the "INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE," and recommend it to the patronage of the agriculturists and mechanics of the State.

(Signed) L. J. BRADFORD, President.
Jas. G. MILLER, Secretary.

Kentucky Pomological and Horticultural Society.

By resolution, adopted at a late meeting of the Directors, the "INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE" was adopted as the official organ of this society.

The Mule.

BY ALBERT ALLEN, OF FAYETTE.

In this animal we have a valuable compound, possessing the hardness of the ass, with the energy and activity of the horse. Incapable of reproduction or "breeding," its consideration may not properly belong here, and it will, therefore, receive only a brief notice. From its sterility, it is only valuable as an animal for labor, and especially as a substitute for the horse in warm climates. Contrasted with the horse, in reference to its use in this respect, we find he has many advantages, and among them may be found the following: 1st. His superior strength, both in drawing and carrying heavy burdens. 2d. His comparative freedom from disease and accident, as contrasted with the horse. 3d. His endurance of a temperature which would destroy that animal.

Among the economical advantages may be mentioned the amount of food consumed by him, as being less than that necessary for the horse. On this point an eminent writer says: "Although a large sized mule will consume somewhat more than half the food necessary for the horse, yet if we take into account the saving of expense in shoeing, farriery, and insurance against disease and accident, we may safely affirm that a clear saving of one-half can be substantiated."

The second, and perhaps greater, economical advantage lies in his superior longevity. Mr. Oliver, to whom allusion has already been made, informs us, that he saw in the West Indies a mule performing his task, "that he was assured by the owner was forty years old, and that he himself owns a mare mule twenty-five years old, which has been at work twenty-one years, and that he discovered no diminution in her powers, and within a year past he has often taken upwards of a ton's weight in a wagon to Boston, a distance of more than five miles."

These considerations have greatly increased the use of mules on the sugar, rice, and cotton plantations of the South, and have consequently resulted in their increased multiplication in Kentucky, where in 1850, there were of asses and mules 65,000. This increased demand, coupled with a better acquaintance with the principles of breeding and rearing an animal much more desirable than those raised formerly, has, within the past ten years, given to the breeder an advance of more than one-half in the value of his stock, besides curtailing the expense incident to one year's feed.

As regards the kinds of mares to be used in the production of the best mules, I have but to endorse the views briefly expressed in the following quotation—"They should be large size, well made, young, full of life, large barreled, but small limbed, with a moderate sized head, and good forehead."

The Experiences of Absalom Tims.

[From the Sargo Journal.]

1. WINE-MAKING.

The Tims family have, from the first of the name, been noted for peculiar traits, to-wit:

1. Talent for figures.
2. Child-like faith in the honesty of mankind.
3. Vivid imaginations.
4. A desire for wealth.
5. A disinclination to work for it.

I am a Tims, and the possessor of a farm of 250 acres, which, by way of explanation, I would state, I inherited from a maiden aunt, my father's sister, who inherited it from her grandfather, and, fortunately, died before she had time to speculate it away. Being a Tims had she lived long enough to have signed her name ten times it would have gone. Being the son of my father by a woman I am only half Tims, and, consequently, have kept it a year, only succeeding in getting it under a heavy mortgage, the how of which is the object of this paper.

Farming seemed to me to be a very slow path to wealth—too slow, in fact, for a genius with 250 acres. While musing on the subject one evening my son entered with a paper, and on opening it a circular dropped out. That circular showed me the short cut to wealth. It was

WINE!

A benefactor of his race had invented a plant which he styled the "American Sherry, or Lin. Rhei Wine Plant," which he proposed to sell at \$300.00 per 1,000. His statement was as follows: Three thousand roots could be planted on each acre!

Each root would yield two gallons of wine!

I took pencil and paper immediately. Say I put into Lin. Rhei five acres. Bless my soul! Thirty thousand gallons! Good wine (and the benevolent seller of roots warrants this to yield a better wine than the best imported) is worth \$8.00 per gallon. Say I sell for \$1.00. Why! it foots up \$30,000 for five acres alone!

The next day I sought the agent and purchased 15,000 roots, getting them at half price in consequence of taking so great a quantity, and not having ready money I gave him my note at six months (so as to give me time to dispose of my wine, as he thoughtfully suggested,) and as security (as a mere matter of form, as he jocosely observed,) gave him a mortgage on my farm for \$2,250.

I set them out at once, in an out of the way field, that my neighbors should not discover the business. I wanted to be the only rich man in the township.

In July I commenced pulling the tops and making wine. They yielded as the agent stated. I had 30,000 gallons of

juice, to which (as per direction) I added 30,000 gallons of water.

As I commenced pressing I thought of a little matter which I had quite overlooked: It was necessary to have barrels, and for the amount of juice, with the water added, 1,500 would be necessary. It was a staggerer, for they cost \$2.00 each. Still, in for a penny, in for a pound. I mortgaged my land again and bought the barrels.

Immediately I made another discovery: It was necessary to add to each gallon of the mixture three pounds of sugar! Sugar was worth twenty cents per pound. One hundred and eighty thousand pounds, \$36,000. Good Heavens! I couldn't raise half that amount. In despair I rushed to the money lender and found one who would risk \$4,000 on another mortgage. Securing the money I bought sugar with it at wholesale, and with sorrow let out all the wine save what the sugar I had would fix up and set it fermenting.

At last it was done, and I had about 30,000 gallons of genuine American Sherry Lin. Rhei Wine. At last I was the rich man I had hoped to be.

One morning a neighbor stepped in and asked me, confidentially, if I knew where a market could be found for a small lot of "first rate wine."

"Ah!" said I, "been growing grapes?"

"No," he replied. "I have made a trifle of wine from a new plant; but the fact is I don't know where to market it."

"How many acres did you put out?"

Shrieked I, seizing him by the throat. "Five!" he gasped.

"Good Lord! so did I!" and mounting our horses we started on a tour of observation. That one day's ride disclosed the fact that in that vicinity two hundred farmers had taken the same road to wealth, and that they had fermented, at that identical moment, 6,000,000 gallons of "rich, heavy Lin. Rhei Wine," and, as near as we could learn, about eight hundred had gone in, who, in the aggregate, must have at least 15,000,000 gallons.

My neighbor and I held a consultation, and determined so save ourselves by stealing a march on our neighbors, and selling our stock before the article became a drug in the market, and taking samples we went to a liquor merchant, and a druggist, to see what price they would put on it. The liquor merchant said it would not answer as a beverage, as it would vomit his customers. The druggist said it would not do as wine for his purposes, as it would physic his customers, and both informed us that about a thousand had been there before us on the same errand, and they wondered what the stuff was made of and where it came from.

In the meantime the agent had sold all our notes and mortgages to an innocent note shaver for half their face and left the country. My experiment foots up as follows:

Cost of plants.....	\$2,250
Cost of sugar.....	4,000
Cost of barrels.....	3,000
	\$9,250

For which I have to show 1,500 second hand barrels.

My reflections were numerous and mixed. The following ideas were prominent:

1. That rhubarb, however valuable for pie, is not as good as grapes for wine.
2. That it yields too much wine for men of moderate means.
3. That a smooth talker can strike oil without going to Pennsylvania.

ABSALOM TIMS.

Agricultural Prospects in Southern Kentucky.

FRANKLIN, KY., April 23.

Agricultural information being a matter in which your readers have a deep interest, news from Southern Kentucky will, I know, be read with interest.

The wheat crop, which, during the winter and early spring, seemed to be worthless under the influence of repeated frosts and thaws, is coming on quite well, starting late it is true, but from the present prospect we can safely expect an average crop. Some crops stand rather thinly on the ground, but then the plant has room for branching. Some crops have a fine stand, and all are growing well.

Oats have sprouted, and are growing finely. We calculate upon a fine harvest of this valuable grain if the season continues favorable. The prospects for a good crop of hay were seldom if ever better at this date. The corn planting season is now on hand, and our farmers are planting the utmost breadth which they can manage. The crop will be put in good order, and with favorable seasons a good crop will be realized. We are not troubled in this county with a freedmen's bureau, and with few exceptions the negroes are orderly and industrious, laboring for wages, with a prospect of continued good feeling between them and the white population. This is pleasant, and argues well for the future prosperity and quiet of the country. Fruit prospects are very good, with the exception of some of the small fruits, such as gooseberries and currants.

[Cor. Lou. Journal.]

FELLING TREES BY FIRE.—The idea of burning down a tree six and eight feet in diameter, and solid and green, would have seemed to me as simply absurd and ridiculous. But the thing is done in Oregon every day at a vast saving of time and labor. A hole is bored in the tree horizontally, the nearer the centre the better. Then directly under this hole another is bored at an angle of elevation such that the holes meet together near the centre of the tree. A coal of fire with a little kindling, is introduced into the orifice thus formed, and the lower hole causes a draught, and the upper one performs the functions of a chimney. The heart of the tree is dry, and contains a considerable quantity of pitch, and when manipulated as I have described, burns briskly. It is generally necessary to feed this fire with some fresh fuel from time to time. But one man can keep a large number of trees thus burning, and will get twenty or a hundred trees down thus much easier than he could otherwise do. In a similar manner, when the tree is down, it is cut in pieces by being burned in two. A hole is bored into the log from the top, and another from the side, until they meet, as before described, when the perpendicular hole acts as a flue, and the horizontal one furnishes the draught.

It often happens that in burning a large tree into lengths for saw-logs, there is not more timber wasted than would result from chopping off the log with an axe.

A SHEEP SHEARING MACHINE.—A wonderful machine for shearing sheep is among the novelties which has obtained a place in the patent office. It is the invention of an ingenious Buckeye, and is said to possess power and flexibility, so that when an individual specimen of the *ovis aries* is submitted to the action of the machine he has no time to utter a cry, great or small, and before he knows what has happened to him, he is thoroughly shorn. We do not know whether the invention will succeed. We have heard of a grand shaving machine which will reap the beard of the *genus homo* with astonishing rapidity, but we never heard of any one who was willing to trust his face to the tender mercies of the automatic barber. Sheep being naturally timid, may object to the manipulation of the machine which is to deprive them of their coats, nevertheless their protests will be in vain.

A Very Good Farm.

A gentleman of this city who had determined to retire from the care of business and indulge himself in a mania for amateur farming, had a very attractive estate—on paper—presented to his notice by a broker. There was the usual substantial dwelling house, large barn and out-buildings, unfailing spring of water, thrifty fruit trees, rich pasture and arable lands, etc. etc.; situated, of course, in the "immediate vicinity of school houses, churches and all the advantages of civilization." The merchant was charmed with the description and was on the point of purchasing, when he happened to meet an old farmer acquaintance, whom he remembered, lived in the neighborhood of the contemplated investment. After the usual inquiries on the merchant's part in regard to weather, prospect of crops, etc., and on the farmer's as to the proper method of disposing of the "coopons," some Government bonds, the merchant asked—

"Do you know G—'s place up your way?"

"Know it! yaas, guess I do; live 'thin two mile o' my place. Dreffle shif'les critter, tho'; hasn't got much of anything on his farm except a heavy mortgage. Goin' to sell him out putty soon, I guess."

"Indeed!" said the merchant thoughtfully; "mismanaged I suppose—don't attend to his business. Splendid piece of land though, is it not?"

"Waal, might be for some purposes; our 'sleet men did think of buying it once for a cemetery, but the sile's so orful poor and sandy that nothin' ever come up that was planted in it, and they were afraid there'd never be any resurrection there!"

The broker lost his sale of that farm.

GRAPE CULTURE IN ILLINOIS.—Within the last ten years it has been ascertained that the soil of Nauvoo, Ill., is admirably adapted to the culture of the grape. The price of land has been affected to such a degree by this fact that a naked, unfenced acre is worth to-day a hundred dollars, and when fenced and in grapes it sells readily for a thousand dollars. There are already about one hundred acres of vineyard, producing on an average about six hundred gallons of wine per acre, and a maximum of one thousand gallons per acre, which sells at the press for two dollars per gallon.

COTTON TAX.—The tax of five cents per pound on cotton, which, it is thought will be imposed by the Radicals in Congress, will be a direct premium on the production of foreign cotton, and, at the same time will retard its cultivation at the South. It is a direct blow aimed at our own domestic industry, and a bonus to the foreign producer. Such is the legislation to which we must submit, and in which we are allowed no voice.—*Bulletin, Atlanta, Ga.*

RIVER WATER PRODUCES CHOLERA.—The Houston (Texas) Telegraph makes this statement: "In 1848, 1849 and 1852 cholera visited many places in Texas. It was brought to Houston, and wherever the bayou water was used it spread and was fatal, but it did not prevail where pure water was used. In Western Texas generally the experience was the same."

Edwin Forest's engagement in California is for fifty nights, at \$1,000 a night. The contract is the most extraordinary ever made with any actor, either in this or any other country, for the reason that on arriving at California, Mr. Forest is bound to act if he does not feel disposed to do so, while the management makes it binding upon itself to do its own part. Madame Ponisi, Miss Lillie, and Mr. McCullough accompany the tragedian.

Maury computes that the South has lost \$7,000,000,000 by the war.

Don't Read this Half, or All!

The Finest Flouring Mill,
The best arranged and the most complete in all its appointments, with Three Run of Stone and a

NO. 1 SAW MILL!

In good working order, with magnificent WATER POWER all the year, sufficient for any purpose, together with

650 Acres of Land,

With all its improvements—can be had at exceedingly small figures, or half the property will be disposed of to any gentleman who would make an agreeable partner, on very accommodating terms, if application be made soon to

NEWSOM, MOORE & CO.,
40 West side Square, Nashville, Tenn.
April 21—55

GEO. M. FOWLE & CO.,

Commission Merchants,
21 Commercial Street,
BOSTON, MASS. ✓

April 21—11

Millinery.

WHOLESALE
MILLINERY GOODS.
LADIES'
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
AND
VARIETIES.

B

We take pleasure in advising our customers, of the very large, varied, and desirable arrivals of Millinery Goods, Ladies' Dress Trimmings and Varieties, which we have been opening daily since the 15th of March, and which old and new customers invariably assert will compare favorably with any Millinery house either in New York or out of it.

A

Heretofore we have considered it sufficient to be equal to any house outside of New York, but now we know that we can compete with any house in the Empire City; and to sustain our word we will here agree to DUPLICATE ANY MILL BUGHT THERE, and at as low figures.—There are three reasons why we can do this.

I

The first is that there is not a house in the city of New York, can buy goods any cheaper than ourselves. And our facilities for securing the latest novelties are equal to theirs, as we keep an experienced buyer constantly there for that purpose.

The second is, because our rents and expenses are enough less to pay Express charges on our goods from New York to Louisville.

R

And the third reason is, because we are not obliged to charge a BAD DEBT INSURANCE.

It is well understood that all the New York Jobbers expect to make a certain per centage of bad debt every season, and consequently add this to the cost of their goods and charge it to all customers alike. Our books are ready to vindicate that our (Otis & Co's.) sales amounted

D

in 1865 to nearly \$600,000, and our charges to suspended accounts did not amount to one quarter of one per cent. on the sales. Part of those suspended accounts have been paid this season, and we believe the majority are simply trying our patience. These facts cannot fail to satisfy the simplest reasoner that they can buy goods just as cheap at OUR HOUSE IN LOUISVILLE as

B

they can in any house in New York City; and all we ask to convince them more fully is to either call and see us, or send us an order.

We are now fully prepared to fill any order in any new styles of Millinery Goods, Ladies' and Misses Trimmed Hats and Dress Trimmings, and any of our customers or any other

R

RESPONSIBLE Milliners or Merchants who find it inconvenient to leave home, and choose to send us their orders, can rest assured that we will attend to them promptly, select them carefully, and charge them at just what we would were they here making their own selections. Besides, we will give those sending us orders the

O

privilege of returning anything undesirable at our expense, provided they do so on examination of the goods.

The constant increase of our trade is a sufficient satisfaction that our customers appreciate our efforts to bring New York PRICES SEVERAL DAYS JOURNEY NEARER THEIR HOMES, and they can rest assured that the encouragement given

S

(FORMERLY OTIS & CO.) us and the pleasure they seem to take in speaking well of us will be rewarded by a continuance of our best efforts to be worthy of their confidence.

Very respectfully,
BAIRD BROS.,
North-west corner 6th and Main Sts.
April 14—11

Agricultural.

WHOLESALE
MILLINERY GOODS.
LADIES'
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
AND
VARIETIES.

CLIPPER
WASHING MACHINE.



THE BEST
IN THE WORLD.

THE only Machine that will do an entire family washing without any hand rubbing. Cheap, portable, easily cleaned, and not liable to get out of order.

Every Family should have one.

Manufactured by

PITKIN, WIARD & Co.

Brown's Corn Planter

Will plant and cover in check rows from 15 to 20 acres per day.

PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,
General Agents.

STAFFORD'S CULTIVATOR,

Or SULKY CORN PLOW.

This Implement is indispensable to the farmer.

PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,
Sole Agents for Ky.

BUCKEYE

REAPER AND MOWER,

PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,
Sole Agents for Ky.

In addition to the above, we have a large stock of the most approved Machines and implements, among which are

Threshers and Separators,

Corn Shellers & Cutting Boxes.

Portable Drag Saws,

Avery's Cast Plows,

Indianapolis and other Steel

Plows,

Cast Steel Plows, Smith's Pat-

ent.

WHEELER'S

PATENT WATER DRAWERS

CHAIN PUMPS,

Spades, Forks, Hoes, &c., &c.

WHITE SAND, LIME, HY-

DRULIC CEMENT

AND PLASTER,

By the single barrel, or in large quantities, at

LOWEST PRICES.

GARDEN SEEDS.

Growth of 1863, in bulk, or neatly put up in

papers.

Clover Seed,

Timothy Seed,

Blue Grass Seed,

Orchard Grass Seed,

Red Top or Herds Grass Seed,

Hungarian Seed,

Millet Seed,

Hemp Seed.

Pitkin, Wiard & Co.,

Feb. 10—y

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Agricultural.

WHOLESALE
MILLINERY GOODS.
LADIES'
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
AND
VARIETIES.

CLIPPER
WASHING MACHINE.

THE BEST
IN THE WORLD.

THE only Machine that will do an entire family washing without any hand rubbing. Cheap, portable, easily cleaned, and not liable to get out of order.

Every Family should have one.

Manufactured by

PITKIN, WIARD & Co.

Brown's Corn Planter

Will plant and cover in check rows from 15 to 20 acres per day.

PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,
General Agents.

STAFFORD'S CULTIVATOR,

Or SULKY CORN PLOW.

This Implement is indispensable to the farmer.

PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,
Sole Agents for Ky.

BUCKEYE

REAPER AND MOWER,

PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,
Sole Agents for Ky.

In addition to the above, we have a large stock of the most approved Machines and implements, among which are

Threshers and Separators,

Corn Shellers & Cutting Boxes.

Portable Drag Saws,

Avery's Cast Plows,

Indianapolis and other Steel

Plows,

Cast Steel Plows, Smith's Pat-

ent.

WHEELER'S

PATENT WATER DRAWERS

CHAIN PUMPS,

Spades, Forks, Hoes, &c., &c.

WHITE SAND, LIME, HY-

DRULIC CEMENT

AND PLASTER,

By the single barrel, or in large quantities, at

LOWEST PRICES.

GARDEN SEEDS.

Growth of 1863, in bulk, or neatly put up in

papers.

Clover Seed,

Timothy Seed,

Blue Grass Seed,

Manufactures.

Thoughts on Manufactures.

All earthly wealth springs either directly or indirectly from the soil or beneath it. The mineral products of the earth are deposited out of man's sight, and not to be revealed but by severe labor. But this is done by the Great Creator, with a reference to man's own good, for it stimulates his industry and develops his inventive faculties—in acquiring and turning to account, these valuable and indispensable mineral treasures—without which neither agriculture, commerce, nor manufactures could be successfully carried on. Besides there is a curious and admirable system displayed in the arrangement of these things by the hand of nature, which cannot fail to strike the observant and reflective mind. If the minerals had been deposited on the surface of the ground, instead of underneath it, agriculture would have been impracticable. Whereas, by the contrary arrangement as seen, they are deposited, far under ground and out of the way, in the most solid and compact shape and taking up the least possible space—occupying the laboratory in which they were formed—or rather the laboratory becoming as their formation is completed, the room of their deposit. And so we see it was designed as we reason *a priori*, that the industry of man and his inventive progress should go forward and be rewarded *pari passu* with his advancement in the cultivation of the earth, destined to be his abode, and to yield him sustenance with the super-added labor of his own hands. This was also a wise provision—for it is a principle of our nature that we are not apt very highly to value or to take good care of, after they are obtained, those things that cost but little or nothing to acquire—but on the other hand, are apt to be frugal in the husbanding of those fruits of our labor, which painful and continued toil alone have procured. Hence we find that those nations which have acquired most general, lasting and solid wealth, were not those blessed with a bountiful soil or a mild and indolence-breeding climate. Such lands and nations we now behold far in the rear of their more active competitors—unblessed with a fertile soil but better stimulated to industry and economy by the sterile land and abundant minerals beneath it, that have been placed there by greater Wisdom than ours, to develop their resources and build up a mighty people, great in their conquests over a hard and ungenerous soil, great in their researches into earth for her hidden treasures, great in their daring spirit which trusts to the trackless main, and afterwards diffusively great in the blessings which they disseminate among the more degenerate human races of the earth—not the least part of which blessings is the high example which they hold out to them of unremitting industry, hardy enterprise, and sublime and patient self-reliance. They build up wealth and power for themselves and then send abroad in their ships over the trackless deep, the creatures of their hands, the beneficent results of their intelligent toil and skill—their trade and their knowledge, to civilize, enlighten and bless less energetic and consequently less favored and less fortunate lands of the globe. And here we can see, even in this rapid and somewhat desultory glance, the intimate connexion which exists, and always must exist between the agricultural, industrial, commercial and manufacturing interests and pursuits of all countries. You cannot separate them, and you cannot have either a great nation or a great city without them.

They spring out of each other, and with one stricken from the rest—they are almost like a wagon deprived of its third wheel; a wagon, it is true, in all its parts save the wheel, that is lost—but a useless wagon owing to the loss of that very wheel. We do not say or offer to contend by any means that all nations (civilized) are manufacturing people—but we do say that all are so to a certain extent and could not exist, were it not so. For all things that are made by the hand, are strictly manufactures, and even the rude savage North Americans, whom the first discoverers found here, were manufacturers to a certain degree, for they made their own implements of war and the chase, and their wives and daughters made some beautiful articles of dress and personal apparel—and they had their villages and dwellings in which they lived, and these were manufactures, or things made by the hand, which that word means.

In these days, steam has kindly usurped the empire of the hand in numerous departments—but its work is not completed solely of itself, but still assisted by the hand whose handiness will scarcely ever be entirely dispensed with.

The final result of manufactures is the increase of a nation's wealth—by the stimulus they afford to agriculture in increased demand for its products and the amount which they pay a nation's force for the transportation and

exchange of their products to and with foreign nations, or at home among their own people. It therefore will be seen that it first requires industry and mechanical skill to carry on agriculture—for it cannot be prosecuted without the use of tools—which require patience, skill and labor for their construction. The mines or minerals of the earth afford the materials out of which are at length made the instruments of culture—manufactures change their shape for the use of mankind and fix new values upon products furnished either directly or indirectly by the tillage of the earth. They change also the crude ore into useful machines, both of commerce and agriculture, and are what at last renders commerce possible and profitable—and so the reader will perceive again the intimate and indissoluble connection, which we asserted awhile ago, existed, between Industry, Commerce, Manufactures, Mechanics, and Agriculture. And manufactures appear to occupy the central position among all of them, and by encouraging them, we incidentally build up, foster and encourage all the others.

We have previously contended that Louisville is the very point at which manufactures on a large scale are to originate and prosper. As before shown, she possesses a superabundance of natural advantages and intact material—what is further needed is the labor required to develop them—and the problem to be solved is that labor shall be procured at a sufficiently cheap rate to allow the proprietor reasonable profits, for his time, energy and tact invested in the production of the manufactured article.

This can be done, we think, as low as at Lowell or New York, and we have the advantage here of a cheaper rate of the raw material, in almost every thing desirable to be manufactured, but more particularly in the article of raw cotton. Our market is nearer to the fields where it is produced. They cannot, certainly obtain labor at the North, where provisions are so much dearer, house rent so much more exorbitant, State and City tax so much higher, lower than it is to be obtained with us. Away with such nonsense—their dense population too, which is the only plausible reason why they should manufacture cheaper than we do, will not long continue much denser than our own—for new lands will be constantly opening up in the South and South-west and inviting their superabundant population away, and inevitably leaving at home after awhile—a people who, from their very sparseness, cannot be a manufacturing one on the principle that personal and general poverty among large districts of men and women promotes and sustains manufactures—and the God of nature never intended that anything so noble as manufactures should be degraded by so mean, narrow and selfish a principle. Consequently they never will be sustained long by that means. Their permanent existence must depend upon a mutual interest between employer and employee—springing from remunerative profits on the one hand to the proprietor and fair, respectable paying wages to the operative on the other hand—giving the laborer not only his hire, of which the scriptures inform us he is worthy, but also a prospect of increasing comfort and domestic independence, mingled with hopes of actual wealth. The liberal and philanthropic head of a great manufacturing house should not and would not wish or have it otherwise. Also the richest country in soil, and with a not over crowded population, suits best for manufactures; for with a denser population collected on poor lands, and high prices in breadstuffs, though the number of laborers is larger, and therefore the price of their labor is lower, yet their provisions are always high—very high—for the supply obtained from such a soil is not adequate to the demand—consequently the final result must be irreparable disaster alike to proprietor and laborer—when everything will be swept away before the fierce cry of "bread or blood!"—and the few wealthy and the many poor be involved in one common vortex of ruin. Nations in such a condition are but the unconscious waiters for the coming of such a crisis. (The multitude in abject poverty and the aristocracy—or as the word means—the powerful few—literally wallowing in wealth—is a national condition at which the philanthropist and the lover of his fellow-men may well shudder and be sorely inclined to weep. We dread no such thing in this great broad valley of the Mississippi, and can have no just reason to fear it for an age to come. For our rich soil with its teeming products, cheap for the money—destined too to remain so for a thousand years, will sustain and enrich both the capitalist and the hand-worker by the abundant basis it will ever afford for profitable and remunerative Manufactures.

POLISHED surfaces of steel and iron may be prevented from rusting by exposure to water if they are coated over with a mixture of lime and oil.

PINE bark reduced into a pulp, and bleached by different processes, makes a paper of first quality.

How Machinery Outgrows Original Calculations.

There is probably not an inventor who does not believe at the moment of perfecting a really great discovery, that he has accomplished much more than he has really done—secured something nearly approaching to perfection, if not quite reaching it; the fact being, meanwhile, that he has generally made the same approach towards easily attainable perfection as represented by the old firelock of the sixteenth century, which required a second man to carry flint and steel and strike fire separately every time the piece was to be discharged, when compared with the breech-loading repeater of the present day, which is itself destined, no doubt, to be considered a clumsy contrivance by some near-approaching age when the fire-arm will load as well as discharge itself, even if it does not carry itself about and point its direction through the means of automatic machinery!

There is not much doubt that Fulton, on the day when he first saw the *Clermont* cleaving (very slowly—say three or four miles an hour) the waters of the Hudson, was one of the proudest and best-satisfied of men, but if he could have looked forward twenty years and seen what the *Clermont* would be looked back to as having been, certainly he would have experienced some reduction of his content. The Stevenses, when at the end of that twenty or thirty years they had made such improvements in steamboats as seemed to be very nearly perfection, would have experienced something of the same belittled feeling if they could have known how their wonderful craft were to be eclipsed and thrown aside as antique oddities at the end of a dozen years. Very fortunately the view ahead is limited; the inventor goes on to what he conceives to be perfection, and that discouragement is prevented which would so certainly paralyze his hands if not turn aside his purpose.

Some of us remember when Brunel—already high in reputation as an English engineer—made and published a calculation that railway trains could never possibly be driven at a speed exceeding thirty miles an hour, because at any speed beyond those figures the pressure of air passed through would flatten down and demolish the cars; and still more of us remember when that same Brunel died, a few years ago, after having lived to build railway engines that ran sixty, seventy, and even eighty miles an hour, and driven some of them himself.

Many men, whose heads are only a little gray, took part in watching and prophesying upon the first attempt at crossing the Atlantic by steam. "As an experiment, this may possibly succeed once, after losing half a dozen vessels and a few hundreds of lives; but it can never succeed practically, as the weight of machinery, in a heavy sea, must wring the vessel to pieces." So said the wisecracks, many thousands of whom have lived to see the day when sea-going steamers have made the Atlantic little else than a ferry—and when it is only crossed without the aid of steam, by cargo boats, emigrant ships, and the yachts of a few people who wish to remain as long as possible away from sight of the land.

Instances might be cited, *ad infinitum*, if not *ad nauseam*; but let us take one illustration much nearer home to very many of the readers of this article—the sewing machine—than which probably there cannot be found a more comprehensive type of the progress of the last few years, and of the unerring certainty with which machinery devoted to certain beneficial purpose carries the inventor (so to speak) off his feet, and confounds all his calculations.

It is not many years ago that there was talk of the sewing machine as a thing not quite accomplished, but about to be a little further back than the type setting machine is at the present day. Almost any expert needle-woman (or needle-man) could demonstrate in a few minutes that nothing effective of the kind could ever be arranged, simply because the necessity of the needle going through the cloth and returning before a stitch could be formed, made the thing a bald impossibility. "How could it be made to go through and return, repeatedly and rapidly, and the thread still be kept in the eye of it?" they asked; and that query seemed to be a puzzle. "Pshaw! another of the Utopian dreams of idle people who wish to live by their wits while others labor with their hands!" was the verdict.

By-and-by Mr. Howe and certain others answered that puzzling question. The needle and its thread could be managed—how, everybody understands now—a-days, and there is no occasion of explaining here. Then the cry changed, but it did not die out. "Humph! yes, it may do well enough sometimes, and slowly; but it can never be speedy and reliable!" Everybody was certain of this, if they had never before been certain of anything in their lives.

After a time it was demonstrated that one sewing machine would do work with the celerity of as many sewing-women as could be set around it in a twenty-foot circle. Did the croaking stop then? By no means—it only changed again. "Humph! it may work rapidly, but it can never do the work that will stand! It can never do anything but plain, coarse work—never sew any seams but those that run nearly straight ahead! It will always be getting out of order, from the complication of the machinery, and costing more time and trouble for repairs and alterations than would do the work by hand!"

There was something in some of the later prophesies, it must be admitted, taking the scale of perfection that had then been reached as the test. But no sooner had it been demonstrated that sewing could be done by machinery than a host of inventors appeared with devices to overcome the various objections, and in a short time the comparatively crude idea of Howe, by the addition of these inventions, assumed the form of a really practical sewing machine. The difficulty of sewing curved seams disappeared before the "feeding" inventions; contrivances innumerable regulated the thread tensions; attachments for hemming, tucking, cording, etc., were added soon after; and the question then was not, could the machine sew? but was there any description of sewing which it could not perform? Take the Grover & Baker machine at the present day,

which affords, perhaps, the best illustration of the advances made in this branch of the mechanical arts, and there is no kind of sewing, plain or ornamental, which the most skilled needle-woman can perform that it will not execute equally well as regards strength and durability, much neater and more beautiful in appearance, and in a tenth of the time.

Truly we do not know everything of what we are going to do when we first begin. Machinery, which begun by being the servant and owes its very life to the inventive brain, literally forces improvements upon itself, by its suggestions, and comes very near, in the end, to being the master. But it is doubtful whether either of the other instances named (to which a dozen might be added, in the telegraph, etc.) supplies so conclusive a comment on the whole theme as is found in the various steps of the sewing machine from crudity to all needful perfection, with the changes in popular appreciation accompanying, beginning with total distrust and ending in an unreserved surrender of confidence.—[*American Artisan*.]

Advertisement.

U. B. EVARTS & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS

FOR LOUISVILLE & VICINITY FOR

Longmoor Oil Company's

"SPERMO-LUBRICATOR."

THIS Oil is produced from wells in West Virginia, is of the same density as pure Sperm Oil, and is especially adapted to

Railroad Uses

For axles, engines, and all heavy bearings where Lard or Whale Oil is used. This is a

PURE OIL,

Just in the state it comes from the wells, and Different from the cheap manufactured Oils from Petroleum.

Superior Qualities,

Would refer to the following parties: Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co., Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co., Louisville & Jeffersonville Ferry Co., Louisville, New Albany & Chicago R. R. Co., G. W. Dickerson, Capt. steamer *Potomac*, and many others. U. B. EVARTS & CO., April 21—2m 139 West Main St.

SPRING, 1866.

Hats, Caps,

AND

STRAW GOODS,

AT WHOLESALE AS LOW

As the Market will allow.

Also, a complete stock of MENS'

Furnishing Goods.

Shirts made to order.

It will "pay" to examine my stock before making your purchases.

Wm. F. Osborn,

72 West Main, bet. Second and Third. April 14—7t

W. W. Morris & Co

132 Main Street,

Between Fourth and Fifth, near Fourth,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

NOTIONS,

A large variety, including Perfumery, Soaps, Toilet Goods, Jewelry, Braids, Buttons, &c.

FURNISHING GOODS,

Shirts, Drawers, Hosiery, Gloves, Collars, &c.

STATIONERY!

Note, Letter, Cap Paper, Envelopes, Slates, Pens, Pencils, Playing Cards, &c.

April 14—3m

Wallace & Co.,

No. 93 Green street, between Third and Fourth,

Have just received a fine assortment of

MARBLEIZED

SLATE MANTELS.

Much Cheaper than Marble. Equal in beauty and superior in durability.

Also a fine assortment of

GRATES

Of the latest improvement. We are prepared to set Grates and Ranges, &c., in the best manner. Call and see us.

April 14—3m

Crawford & Sale,

Wholesale Dealers in

COAL OIL LAMPS,

LAMP FIXTURES of all kinds, LANTERNS, CHANDELIERS, BURNING AND LUBRICATING OILS.

220 Main St.,

BETWEEN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH,

Louisville, Ky.

April 14—3m

Sewing Machines.

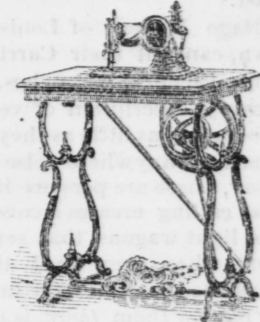
LEAVITT'S

IMPROVED

HOWE & ROPER

SEWING MACHINE!

Premium at State Fair of Kentucky, 1865.



ESTABLISHED 1853!

THIS Standard Machine for family and manufacturing purposes is warranted five years. The agent is a fine Mechanic, of years experience, and an old permanent resident. For sale at the old agency 212 4th street, near Main, Feb 10—3m RADWAY & JOHNSON.

GROVER & BAKER'S



HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH

SEWING MACHINES.

5 Masonic Temple, Louisville, Ky.

H. BOSTWICK, Agent.

Feb. 24—7t

Tobacco and Cotton.

GEO. W. WICKS

(Successor to Nock, Wicks & Co.)

TOBACCO & COTTON

FACTOR,

AND DEALER IN

BAGGING AND ROPE,

AND ALL KINDS OF

Manufactured Tobacco, Cotton Yarns, &c.

102 Main Street, bet. Third and Fourth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

D. SPALDING. E. H. SPALDING. W. D. SPALDING.

D. SPALDING & SONS,

DEALERS IN

LEAF AND MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

Keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

FACTORY DRIED LEAF TOBACCO,

(For Cutting purposes.)

No's. 11 and 13, Chapel St., bet. Main and Market,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Jan. 13—3m

Iron Dealers.

W. B. BELKNAP & CO.,

DEALERS IN

IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &C.,

AND AGENTS FOR

SHOENBERGER'S

BOILER PLATES.

E. & F. Fairbanks & Co's.

SCALES,

AND

LILLIE'S SAFES.

No. 83, Corner Main & Third Sts.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dec. 2-1y.

Commission.

ROBT. A. BRADSHAW.

ROBT. S. TRIPLETT.

BRADSHAW & TRIPLETT,

Commission & Auction

MERCHANTS,

Cor. Frederica and Water Sts.,

OWENSBORO', KY.

Orders solicited for the purchase of Tobacco, Grain and other Produce. Will receive Consignments of Goods and Manufactures for sale on Commission, or at Auction. Feb. 10—3m

W. GEO. ANDERSON. T. J. GROTTAN. H. C. STUCKY.

THOS. ANDERSON & CO.,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

203 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

Auction sales of Boots and Shoes every Tuesday, Dry Goods, Clothing, &c., every Wednesday and Thursday. Feb. 10—1y

E. A. GARDNER.

C. H. GARDNER.

GARDNER & Co

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

196

Main, bet. Fifth & Sixth Sts.,

(SOUTH SIDE.)

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Feb. 24—y

United States Bonded WAREHOUSE.

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO

GENERAL

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

157 West Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

AGENTS FOR

Distilleries, Flouring, Cotton & Flax Mills; Tobacco, Cigar, Soap and Candle Manufactories; Malt, Hops & Barley; Imported and Domestic Wines and Liquors.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of all kinds of

GROCERIES, LIQUORS & PRODUCE

We make liberal advances on consignments, and orders promptly.

LOUISVILLE

GLASS WORKS.

KRACK & REED,

GLASS MANUFACTURES,

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

WINDOW GLASS, VIALS, BOTTLES, DEM-JOHN'S, JARS, TUMBLERS, GOBLET'S, and

COAL OIL LAMPS AND TRIMMINGS.

Salesrooms 41 Bullitt St., East Side.

Factories cor. Clay and Franklin Sts.

LOUISVILLE, KY

Feb. 24—1y

NEW

WHOLESALE

HATS, CAPS,

AND

STRAW GOODS.

MY STOCK IS ENTIRELY NEW AND PURCHASED directly from the Manufacturers at the very lowest cash prices.

M. E. MILLER,

SIGN OF THE BIG HAT.

241 Main St., bet. 6th and 7th.

March 23—3m

Industrial & Commercial Gazette

H. M. McCARTY,
J. HAL TURNER,

} EDITORS.

Occasionally assisted in the various departments by the following gentlemen:
GEO. W. MORRIS—Department of Commerce,
ARTHUR PETER—Department of Manufactures,
Prof. J. LAWRENCE SMITH—Mining, Oil, and Applied Sciences,
ISAAC SHELBY TODD—Department of Agriculture.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY WEEKLY IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

SATURDAY, - - - MAY 5, 1866.

We have something to say about the Chair Factory of Messrs. Long & Bro., 176 East Market Street, for we visited it not long since, and were delighted with our visit. It is enough to make a man wish that he might get to sit down much oftener and longer than he is allowed to do, in this wearisome, business, work-a-day world, to go up there and look at the nice ratan-bottomed chairs, the office chairs, ladies' rocking chairs, and many other sorts of chairs whereby our view was cheered and whereof we can now most cheerfully and complacently speak in terms most laudatory and most cheering.

Messrs. Long & Bro. keep fifty or sixty hands constantly employed, among whom we observed quite a number of boys busily engaged in arranging the splits and nicely adjusting them in the seats of the chairs which they were thus manufacturing, and we could but think that those boys were basing their fortunes on a sure bottoming—much sorer then they would be if they were idling about town, smoking bad cigars, and occasionally investing rare dimes of *treasure trove* in worse whiskey, learning to be "roughs" and "fast young men"—making misery for themselves and friends, and future trouble and expense for the State—instead of earning as they are there, honorably and commendably doing, from four to twelve dollars each, per week—to go towards their own and their fathers' and mothers' support, besides "laying up something for a rainy day," and perhaps accumulating a sum of money that may, in time, be usefully applied in obtaining an education, whereby they shall become fitted for useful, intelligent and valuable members of society, and ornaments alike to themselves, their families, and their fellow-men.

In the manufactory alluded to, all the work of making the chairs, is done by machinery, except the putting of the various parts together and the making of the bottoms—which is done by hand. The timber is all sawed, all the rounds, posts and arms are turned, all the holes bored and all the mortises made by machinery driven by steam.

We saw a very ingenious contrivance (invented by Mr. C. R. Long, of the above firm,) for the boring of the holes in which the chair rounds are inserted in the post—a contrivance containing three augurs, which work simultaneously and bore three holes, as we saw them do, in less, we are confident, than one-half minute—this with the other machinery is compelled to do its lightning-like task by the parent-motor—steam.

We advise country dealers to examine the chairs of this large and reliable factory, before going to Cincinnati or further in that direction—and our word for it, they will see that here they can get the worth of the money which they lay out, and be convinced from their own eyes that the work which they are purchasing, has been executed faithfully and is sound to the core.

Messrs. Long & Bro. buy all their material from first hands, and are thus enabled to sell the results of their solid and excellent workmanship at even rates with any other competing cities North or South.

We would be glad to say more about this manufactory, but have neither time nor space to do so now.

Louisville Manufactories.

Carriages and Buggies. Horace Gooch, near the corner of Jefferson and 4th streets.

We saw several very handsome Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons and Barouches a few days ago at the establishment of Mr. Horace Gooch, situated as above—and weekly turning out from the shop—a finely finished, well-constructed vehicle of one of the above descriptions. Mr. G. showed us various specimens from the hands of himself and his employees, which would do honor to any similar manufactory this side or the other side of the Alleghanies.

His vehicles all bear the stamp of solidity, soundness of material and durability of structure, as well as completeness and elegance of finish. He manufactures a very superior kind of Night Express Wagon—such as is used by the Express Companies of this city. These are very useful—run light, and are much in request. He also manufactures to order, what might be called the sewing-machine wagon, designed for transporting through the country the various sewing-machines which Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, and other Companies are now send-

ing in all directions by their agents into the rural districts of the Western and South-western States. He manufactures also Family Carriages to order—of various styles and character of finish—and keeps on hand, what may well be termed the "Livery-stable Buggy"—designed for the hard, rough and rapid uses to which such vehicles are so often condemned by the demands of necessities and urgent travel—or by fast young men who frequently make fast trips—and often make their money fly as fast as the fast-flying pleasures which they follow so fast.

The Carriage Makers of Louisville, be it known, can sell their Carriages, light Wagons, Buggies, Barouches, Sulkeys, and every description of vehicle in their line for just as little as they cost in Cincinnati or anywhere else—but strange to say, there are persons in our midst, whose calling creates a constant necessity for light wagons, that send or go elsewhere when they need them, while at the same time, the very money which they pay for them *there*, is made off of the people *here*! We submit it to their own candor and sense of justice, if this be right? Gentlemen encourage home manufactures! Build up the trade of your own city. If you have money to spend, spend it with the people out of whom you make it.

We might mention in connection with this subject that Mr. Gooch gets all the silver plating of his fine buggies and carriages done in this city, by Mr. H. Parkhurst, Silver Plater, on Second street, between Market and Jefferson—who ought to be patronized by our people; for the work which we saw from his hand, is equal to any in beauty and solidity that is executed in New York, or any of the cities of the Atlantic seaboard. Encourage him, then, and retain his valuable services among us.

Call and see Mr. Gooch's "Hunting Buggy," which is a novelty in this market, or in any other, we reckon.

It is with pleasure that we call the attention of our readers to the partnership of Mr. G. H. Cochran with the firm of Pyne, Hackett & Co., of the People's Foundry. Mr. Cochran is at the head of one of our oldest and largest business houses, and in every way stands foremost among the members of the mercantile community, and bears the respect of all who have had dealings with him. He has associated himself with men who from long experience in the business—Messrs. Pyne & Hackett having been connected with the well known house of J. S. Lithgow & Co.—render praise of reliability and thorough workmanship in the various articles they manufacture unnecessary. A new feature in their business, will be the manufacture of Marbleized Iron Mantles, which are fast superseding the more costly material of marble. We congratulate Messrs. Pyne & Hackett upon the acquisition of Mr. Cochran, and we hope they may continue to be one of the staunchest and most enterprising of the leading manufactory of Louisville.

New Advertisements.

Chairs! Chairs!!

LONG & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF
Cane Seat and Split Bottom Chairs,
Factory and Warerooms No's. 174 and 175 Market Street, between Preston & Jackson,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVING increased our facilities for manufacturing, we are now prepared to fill all orders in our line from the trade on the most favorable terms. We purchase all our material for manufacturing from first hands. Hence we are enabled to sell as LOW, IF NOT LOWER than the same quality of goods can be had in the West. We guarantee all goods as represented.

Hôtels, Halls, Steamboats, Schools, Offices, &c., supplied on the most liberal terms.
Price List sent by mail, when desired.
May 5-2m LONG & BRO.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
Corner Fifth and Market Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Mrs. M. J. Nichols, Proprietress.
Day Boarding and Lodging furnished on the most reasonable terms. Two unfurnished rooms to rent to families.
May 6-5t

G. H. COCHRAN has this day purchased the interest of Miles Greenwood in the firm of Pyne, Hackett & Co. The business will be continued as heretofore, without change of style.
Louisville, Ky., May 2, 1866.

WM. PYNE. JOB. HACKETT. G. H. COCHRAN.

W. M. HAYNES. W. G. NEEL. D. T. McCAMPBELL.

HAYNES, NEEL & CO.

(Formerly Jas. M. Stevens.)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HOSIERY!
GLOVES,
NOTIONS,
FANCY GOODS,
&c., &c.

No. 241 Main St.,

NEARLY OPPOSITE LOUISVILLE HOTEL.
Dec 16-7

New Advertisements.

F. W. MERZ,

Louisville

ARCHITECTURAL

FOUNDRY

AND

ORNAMENTAL

Iron Works.

MANUFACTURER OF

Iron Fronts,

Columns,

Caps and

Bases,

Cornices,

And general

Building

Castings,

Iron Railings,

Verandahs,

Balconies,

Safes,

Bank

And

Jail Works.

Green Street,

Bet. Second and Third,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

May 5-6m

WM. W. MORRIS & CO.,

132 Main Street,

Between Fourth and Fifth, near Fourth,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

NOTIONS,

A large variety, including Perfumery, Soaps,

Toilet Goods, Jewelry, Bricks, Buttons, &c.

FURNISHING GOODS,

Shirts, Drawers, Hosiery, Gloves, Collars, &c.

STATIONERY!

Note, Letter, Cap Paper, Envelopes, Slates,

Pens, Pencils, Playing Cards, &c.
April 14-3m

LOUISVILLE

SUNDAY GAZETTE,

A Southern Literary, Family and Business Newspaper.

Comprising Departments of Choice Miscellaneous, Tales, Sketches and Poetry; Local Facts and Fancies; Religious Intelligence; Moral Essays; Synopses of General News; Latest Telegrams, &c., &c.

TO BE EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

H. M. McCARTY,

Formerly of the "Bards'own Gazette," "Paducah Journal," and Missouri "Border Star."

TERMS: Single Copies \$2 50 per year.

To Clubs of ten or more, \$2.

On Sunday, the 12th of May, I shall commence in Louisville, the publication of a

LITERARY AND FAMILY PAPER,

Bearing the above title, which I hope will in time supersede among us the patronage of those

Northern publications, whose interests, feelings and sympathies are foreign to our own.

While the Sunday Gazette will not be partisan, in the ordinary acceptance of that term, it will certainly be sectional to the extent of fostering Southern talent, and advocating Southern and Western Literature.

Several distinguished Contributors have been engaged, among whom we are authorized to mention:

SE DE KAY, MRS. ANNA MARIA WELBY,

BEN. CASSEDAY, PROF. C. W. WRIGHT,

S. B. CHURCHILL, H. R. GRAZ,

S. I. M. MAJOR, THOS. W. RILEY,

A. F. KILGUS, JR., and several others.

We think that all the resources of our country, whether of a mental or physical character, ought to be developed. The people of the North, with the most commendable zeal and energy, work out the interests of their section of the Union in every possible way, developing their resources, encouraging their home enterprises, sustaining their literature, and doing all in their power to make that section great and prosperous. Why cannot we learn a lesson from them? Why cannot we patronize, for instance, our own literary journals, so that they may become as liberal in their payments for contributions as are Northern journals, and thus give encouragement to our own writers and authors?

Subscriptions and literary contributions respectfully solicited. Address

H. M. McCARTY,

Louisville, Ky.

May 5-2t

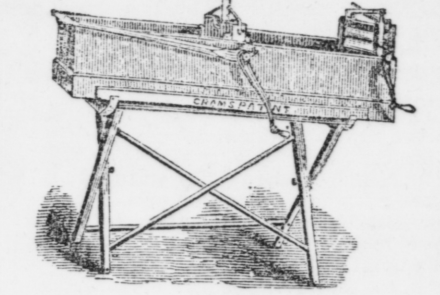
Late Advertisements.

CRAM'S

WASHING,

WRINGING & SOAPING

MACHINE.



Patented 6th March, 1864.

It is made on an entirely new principle, and has been awarded the First Premiums at eleven State Fairs. Hundreds of housekeepers give testimony to its virtue. It obviates half the drudgery of washing.

And banishes the Terrors of Wash-day from the household.

The patentee has for the last two years offered a standing

Challenge of \$1,000

That this is the Most Perfect Family Washing Machine in the World.

It is the best for the following reasons:

1st.—It wears the clothes less than any other Machine, because they are washed between Rubber rollers, which cannot wear them.

2d.—It washes the clothes perfectly, leaving none of the work to be done by hand.

3d.—As the clothes are under the eye of the person using the Machine, she need only wash those parts which need washing.

4th.—It will wash (all kinds of clothes, from a lace collar to a blanket) without any injury to the fabric.

5th.—Flannels washed according to instructions in this Machine, will not shrink.

6th.—It is so simple and substantial, that it cannot get out of order.

FOR SALE BY

A. McBRIDE,

Dealer in

HARDWARE & CUTLERY

No. 75 Third St., Louisville, Ky.

Price Complete, \$35 00

Washing Machine without

Wringer, 27 50

Wringer alone, 7 50

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

For County Rights in Kentucky, or State Rights in any Southern State, as well as all other information in regard to this Machine, address J. L. SPALDING, No. 75 Third Street, Louisville, Ky. [April 28-1m]

F. W. JOHANNBOCKE. H. JOHANNBOCKE.

JOHANNBOCKE & BRO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS,

AND

STRAW GOODS,

No. 195, North side Main St.,

Bet. Fifth and Sixth, up stairs,

Louisville, Ky.

We would respectfully call the attention of Merchants to the following facts:

That we have an experience of sixteen years in the manufacture, buying and selling of Hats.

We have, since we commenced Jobbing, sold Hats with less profit than any house West.

April 14-3m

LOUISVILLE

HOOP SKIRT

MANUFACTORY.

J. TRAGER,

Manufacturer of the LATEST STYLES of

Single Elastic, Spiral

HOOP SKIRTS.

No. 214 Main Street,

Between Sixth and Seventh, (Up Stairs.)

Jobbers and Dealers supplied

at New York prices.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

Post Office Box 616.

April 28-3t

W. WYATT,

UNDERTAKER,

S. W. COR. SEVENTH & JEFFERSON STS.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

New Advertisements.

GEO. B. BLANCHARD

SUCCESSOR TO GEO. B. BLANCHARD & BRO.,

IMPORTER

—OF—

Mens'

Youths' &

Childrens'

CLOTHING,

AND GENTS'

FURNISHING GOODS

Of Every Description.

Lisle Thread Under Wear,

India Gauze " "

Check Muslin " "

Linen Drawers,

English Half Hose,

Cravats,

Ties,

Umbrellas,

Canes,

Perfumery,

Combs, Brushes, &c.

S. W. Corner Main and 2d Sts.,

Sign of the Golden Hand,

Louisville, Ky.

April 21-1f

GEO. L. GRAYSER,

Wholesale Manufacturer of

CIGARS!

No. 19 Fourth St.,

Bet. Main and River,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Also a well assorted Stock of

Imported Havana Cigars,

Plug Tobacco, &c.,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

My Cigars are made of the best material by first class workmen, and warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Orders filled promptly and with care.

GEO. L. GRAYSER,

No. 19 Fourth street,

between Main and River.

March 17-3m

J. ANTHONY,

DEALER IN PURE

COPPER DISTILLED WHISKY

Foreign and Domestic

LIQUORS,

Pickles,

Cider,

Sour Krout,

Potatoes,

Butter,

Eggs, &c., &c.

And also Manufacturer of

PURE CIDER VINEGAR.

A large supply constantly in store, low to the trade.

No. 27, Fourth St., bet. Main and Water,

April 21-3m Louisville, Ky.

Drs. T. W. & A. L. FOREMAN

ARE PERMANENTLY LOCATED ON

Chestnut St. between 14th and 15th,

Residence No. 571,

Offer their professional services as Physicians to the citizens of Louisville, Ky., and the country around, in all the various branches of their profession.

Dr. T. W. Foreman having been for the last twenty years closely engaged in the treatment of Female Diseases, Diseases of the Lungs, Eye, Scrofula, &c., feels confident of being able to give satisfaction to all those who may call on him. Office at his residence, No. 571.

April 21-1f

Miscellaneous.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN

New Goods.

SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS

Offered to Merchants visiting Louisville. I have just received an immense stock of

Fancy and White Goods, Notions, &c.,

Which must be sold to reduce my stock preparatory to a temporary Removal while rebuilding my present store. After the 1st of April, will occupy the second floor over H. Burkhardt's, next door.

H. S. BUCKNER.

No. 182 Main street, bet. 5th and 6th.

March 18-1f

NAUTS, REAMER

& OWENS,

DEALERS IN

IRON, NAILS,

STEEL, &c.,

AND AGENTS FOR

NEW ALBANY ROLLING MILL CO.,

DEQUESNE NAIL WORKS,

F. W. MERZ'S SAFES,

No. 247,

West Main st., between 6th and 7th,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Keep constantly on hand and sell at lowest Market rates—

Nails, Springs, Bolts,

Iron, Axles, Horse Shoes,

Steel, Oakum, Horse Shoe Nails,

Spikes, Nuts, Blacksmith's Tools,

Safes, Manila Rope, Plow Material.

Foundries.

LOUISVILLE
STOVE AND GRATE
Foundry.

6th Street,
West side, between Main St. and the River.
BRIDGEFORD & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
Plain and Enameled
GRATES AND MANTLES,
Country Hollow Ware
Of all kinds.
WROUGHT IRON
Cooking Stoves,
All sizes for Families and Hotels. The BEST
MADE IN THE WEST!

DEALERS IN
Tin Plate,
Wire,
Block Tin,
Sheet and Slab Zinc,
Antimony,
Sheathing and Braziers' Copper,
Copper Bottoms,
Rivets,
Wire,
And all other goods pertaining to Tinners' Stock. Have also on hand a large stock of

TINNERS' TOOLS AND
MACHINES,

Also,
COPPER STILL,
All sizes. All kinds of
Copper, Tin & Sheet Iron Work
Done at the shortest notice.

CASH ORDERS
Solicited and promptly attended to.
March 3-3m

J. S. LITHGOW,
VINCENT COX,
C. O. SMITH,
J. L. SMYER.
J. S. Lithgow & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF

STOVES,
Castings, Tin, Copper and
SHEET IRON WARE.

And Importers and Dealers in
Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire,
BLOCK TIN,
TINNERS' MACHINES
Hand Tools, &c.
85 & 87 north-West corner Third and Main Streets.
Always in stock the most complete assortment of
Manufactured Tin Ware,
AND
House Furnishing
GOODS
TO BE FOUND IN THE WEST.

Boots and Shoes.
INGALLS & Co.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS & SHOES
No. 165 MAIN STREET,
Between Fourth and Fifth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

M.C. BUXBAUM & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES
No. 194 Main Street,
BET. FIFTH AND SIXTH, SOUTH SIDE,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Foundries.

PEOPLES' FOUNDRY

Cor. Main & Wenzel Sts.
Pyne, Hackett
& CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF

STOVES,
MANTEL GRATES,
CASTINGS,
&C., &C.
Plain Tin & Sheet Iron Ware
OF ALL KINDS
SALESROOM 117 MAIN ST.,
Nearly opposite National Hotel.

Where will always be found a complete stock of
COOKING,
HEATING,
PARLOR STOVES
Of the best and most approved patterns, and
Country Hollow Ware,
Dog-Irons, &c.

Having had experience of nearly
twenty years in the manufacture and
sale of Stoves and Castings in this city,
we can say to our friends and the trade
generally in the West and South, that
we are now amply prepared to furnish
all goods in our line, as low as any house
in the city.
Particular attention paid to all orders,
and shipments promptly made.

Terms Cash.
PYNE, HACKETT & CO.
Feb. 17-3m

JULIUS BARBAROUX,
MANUFACTURER OF
STEAMBOAT, STATIONARY AND
PORTABLE
STEAM ENGINES,
BOILERS, SHEET-IRON,
Brass and Copper Work, CIRCULAR
SAW MILLS, Sorghum Sugar Mills,
Mill Machinery, Cast and Wrought
Iron Screw Pipes, Force & Lift Pumps
of various kinds.
Hydraulic Presses & Machinery
FOR MANUFACTURING TOBACCO.
Tobacco Screws and Presses.
Cast and Wrought Iron Railing and
Verandahs.
CRAIG'S
EXCELSIOR COTTON AND
HAY PRESS.

Patented May 7, 1861, and July 4, 1865
Premium taken at the Kentucky State
Agricultural Fair, 1865.
This Press consists of but few parts, all simple
and substantial.
One male (or horse) and five hands can press from 50
to 60 bales, weighing 500 lbs each, in one day of 10 hours;
the bales, when finished, being 24 inches square and 4
feet long, or can be made, if desired, 20 inches square and
4 feet long; thus avoiding the necessity of compressing
them again for the ship, and saving at least one half the
baling and rope, besides a great saving in freight and
hauling.
The Press, complete, (frame of the best white oak and
well painted), will be furnished at my factory for \$600,
or delivered on board Boat, or at Railroad Depot, for \$625.
When the purchaser prefers, a complete set of tools, with
drawings in detail, so that any carpenter can get out the
timber and put up the Press, will be furnished for \$450,
including the right to use, delivered on Boat, or at Rail-
road Depot. The Press, complete, weighs 8000 lbs; the
tools only 1800 lbs.

Oil Well Tools and Ma-
chinery.
Special attention given to the manufacture of
Engines, Boring Tools,
AND OTHER MACHINERY
USED IN BORING FOR OIL & SALT.
A full stock of the best description of Tools always on
hand, such as
Centre Bits, Reamers, Jars, Joints, Tem-
per Screws, Rope Sockets, Sand Pumps,
Rope Sheaves, Beam Plates, &c., &c.
Orders for any of the above articles, accompanied by
the money, promptly attended to.
Corner Floyd and Washington Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

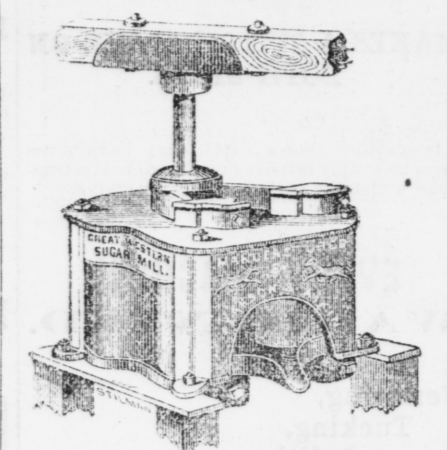
PAINTED MAY 7, 1861, AND JULY 4, 1865
Premium taken at the Kentucky State
Agricultural Fair, 1865.
This Press consists of but few parts, all simple
and substantial.
One male (or horse) and five hands can press from 50
to 60 bales, weighing 500 lbs each, in one day of 10 hours;
the bales, when finished, being 24 inches square and 4
feet long, or can be made, if desired, 20 inches square and
4 feet long; thus avoiding the necessity of compressing
them again for the ship, and saving at least one half the
baling and rope, besides a great saving in freight and
hauling.
The Press, complete, (frame of the best white oak and
well painted), will be furnished at my factory for \$600,
or delivered on board Boat, or at Railroad Depot, for \$625.
When the purchaser prefers, a complete set of tools, with
drawings in detail, so that any carpenter can get out the
timber and put up the Press, will be furnished for \$450,
including the right to use, delivered on Boat, or at Rail-
road Depot. The Press, complete, weighs 8000 lbs; the
tools only 1800 lbs.

Oil Well Tools and Ma-
chinery.
Special attention given to the manufacture of
Engines, Boring Tools,
AND OTHER MACHINERY
USED IN BORING FOR OIL & SALT.
A full stock of the best description of Tools always on
hand, such as
Centre Bits, Reamers, Jars, Joints, Tem-
per Screws, Rope Sockets, Sand Pumps,
Rope Sheaves, Beam Plates, &c., &c.
Orders for any of the above articles, accompanied by
the money, promptly attended to.
Corner Floyd and Washington Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Foundries.

LOUISVILLE
ARCHITECTURAL
FOUNDRY,
AND
ORNAMENTAL IRON-WORKS,

Nos. 68, 70 and 72 Green St., between
Second and Third.
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
IRON FRONTS, COLUMNS, CORNICES, Build-
ing and other Castings, Water Pipes, Cast and Wrought
Iron Railing, Verandahs, Balconies and general build-
ing work.
Particular attention given to Burglar and Fireproof
Safes, Bank Vaults, Doors and Jail Work.
Pattern Books sent on request.
Wanted—OLD CAST SCRAP.
F. W. MERZ,
Green St., bet. Second and Third, Louisville, Ky.
Dec. 30-1y.

VARIETY FOUNDRY
AND
MACHINE WORKS.

PEARSON, AIKIN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sugar Cane Mills
AND
EVAPORATORS,
Steam Engines and Boilers, Saw, Grist
Mills & Agricultural Machinery,
Small Castings, &c.
Main Street, bet. Twelfth and Thirtieth.
Job Work of all kinds done in good style, on
short notice. [Dec 23 1y]

WASHINGTON
FOUNDRY,

Corner Ninth and Main Streets,
DAVIES & CO.
Manufacturers of
Marine, Stationary and Portable
ENGINES.

OIL WELL,
Tobacco, Grist & Saw Mill
MACHINERY
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Boiler, Sheet-Iron, Copper
and Brass Work
Liquors.

J. Monks & Cobb
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PURE
Bourbon, Nelson, and Marion County
COPPER DISTILLED
Whiskies,
NO. 287 MAIN STREET,
Between Seventh and Eighth,
Louisville, Ky.

G. H. COCHRAN. EDW'D FULTON.
COCHRAN & FULTON,
(Successors to Jno Cochran & Son.)
WHOLESALE
Liquor Dealers
NO. 330 MAIN STREET,
Between Third & Fourth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

U. B. EVARTS & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FRENCH & AMERICAN
WINDOW GLASS,
Paints,
AND
PAINTER'S MATERIALS,
LINSEED OIL,
Benzine, Varnishes
OF ALL KINDS. ALSO,
Carbon, Lard & Lubricating
OILS,
Lamps & Trimmings,
LANTERNS, CHANDELIERS, &C.
Main bet. Fourth and Fifth Sts.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Feb. 3-1f

U. B. EVARTS & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FRENCH & AMERICAN
WINDOW GLASS,
Paints,
AND
PAINTER'S MATERIALS,
LINSEED OIL,
Benzine, Varnishes
OF ALL KINDS. ALSO,
Carbon, Lard & Lubricating
OILS,
Lamps & Trimmings,
LANTERNS, CHANDELIERS, &C.
Main bet. Fourth and Fifth Sts.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Feb. 3-1f

Millinery.

L. & G. BRONNER & CO.,

171 Main St., bet. 5th & 6th,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Silks,
Ribbons,
Flowers,
Feathers,
Laces,
Hats,
Straw-
Goods,
Trimmings,
Pattern-
Bonnets,
Head-Nets,
Fancy Goods,

AND
White Goods.
Milliners and Merchants
FROM THE SOUTH,
FIRST IN THE MARKET,
And we are supplied DIRECT from importers and
manufacturers.
89 Franklin, New York.
2 Franklin Block, Syracuse,
49 Genesee St., Syracuse.
171
MILLINERY GOODS!
WHOLESALE.
CANNON & BYERS,
MAIN STREET,
Between Fifth and Sixth,
JOBBER'S OF
MILLINERY
AND
DRESS-MAKERS' SUPPLIES

Having a resident buyer in New York, are constantly
supplied with every novelty in their line, as it appears
in that market.
They fill orders promptly and carefully, and buy what
they do not have in their own stock.
Louisville, Nov. 23-1f

Drugs and Medicines.
J. B. WILDER, THOS. O'HARA, GRAHAM WILDER.
J. B. WILDER & CO.,
WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS,
No. 181 Main St.,
North Side, bet. Fifth and Sixth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
March 17-2m
EDWIN MORRIS. C. M. MORRIS.
EDWIN MORRIS & CO.,
WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS,
No. 197 West Main St.,
(OLD NO. 528.)
BETWEEN FIFTH & SIXTH,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Drugs and Medicines.
J. B. WILDER, THOS. O'HARA, GRAHAM WILDER.
J. B. WILDER & CO.,
WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS,
No. 181 Main St.,
North Side, bet. Fifth and Sixth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
March 17-2m
EDWIN MORRIS. C. M. MORRIS.
EDWIN MORRIS & CO.,
WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS,
No. 197 West Main St.,
(OLD NO. 528.)
BETWEEN FIFTH & SIXTH,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Drugs and Medicines.
J. B. WILDER, THOS. O'HARA, GRAHAM WILDER.
J. B. WILDER & CO.,
WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS,
No. 181 Main St.,
North Side, bet. Fifth and Sixth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
March 17-2m
EDWIN MORRIS. C. M. MORRIS.
EDWIN MORRIS & CO.,
WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS,
No. 197 West Main St.,
(OLD NO. 528.)
BETWEEN FIFTH & SIXTH,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Drugs and Medicines.
J. B. WILDER, THOS. O'HARA, GRAHAM WILDER.
J. B. WILDER & CO.,
WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS,
No. 181 Main St.,
North Side, bet. Fifth and Sixth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
March 17-2m
EDWIN MORRIS. C. M. MORRIS.
EDWIN MORRIS & CO.,
WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS,
No. 197 West Main St.,
(OLD NO. 528.)
BETWEEN FIFTH & SIXTH,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Drugs and Medicines.
J. B. WILDER, THOS. O'HARA, GRAHAM WILDER.
J. B. WILDER & CO.,
WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS,
No. 181 Main St.,
North Side, bet. Fifth and Sixth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
March 17-2m
EDWIN MORRIS. C. M. MORRIS.
EDWIN MORRIS & CO.,
WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS,
No. 197 West Main St.,
(OLD NO. 528.)
BETWEEN FIFTH & SIXTH,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Drugs and Medicines.

THOS. E. WILSON. AUTHUR PETER.
W. H. DILLINGHAM.

ESTABLISHED IN 1817.
WILSON, PETER
& CO.,
(Successors to Wilson, Starkbird & Smith.)

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
And Importers of Foreign
Drugs and Chemicals
And Dealers in
Paints, Oils, Window-Glass and Glass-
Ware, Tobacco, Snuff, Perfumery,
&c., &c., &c.

167 Main street, Corner of Fifth
Also Proprietors of the
LOUISVILLE
Chemical Works,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

We have removed our business to our own house on
the northeast corner of Main and Fifth streets, (near our
old stand), where we are now prepared to execute the
orders of our friends with facilities for the accurate and
prompt dispatch of business, such as no house in the
West can surpass. We have also removed the
Louisville Chemical Works,
NO. 28, 29, and 30 FIFTH STREET,
Between Main and Water, in the rear of our Store.

We have introduced here entirely new, complete and
expensive apparatus and machinery for the manufacture
of
Pure Powders, Fine Chemicals, Ethers,
Acids, Solid and Fluid Extracts,
and all
Pharmaceutical Preparations
of Standard Strength.

In all our preparations our guide shall be the code of
the United States Pharmacopeia. This addition of Chem-
ical manufacturing to our business as Wholesale Drug-
gists enables us to meet the lowest Eastern prices for all
articles of equal strength and purity, and making our-
selves these Powders and Preparations, we know and are
directly responsible for their quality and standard
strength.
A complete list of all our products sent by mail upon
application to us. Special quotations also made to all
Druggists and Physicians.
We are Agents in the States of Kentucky and Tennes-
see for J. B. Nichols & Co.'s Chemicals,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.
We are the only Agents in this State of George Tieman
& Co., of New York, whose instruments are so well
known in this country and in Europe for their excellence
and fine finish. We keep a large assortment of their in-
struments, which we sell at their card rates.
We are also Wholesale Agents for

Dr. John Bull's Medicines
And the Genuine
SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP.
All of which we offer at minimum prices.
Feb 10-4tf

J. S. MORRIS & SONS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRUGS
AND
Fancy Goods,
154 MAIN STREET,
Between Fourth & Fifth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Henry Chambers & Co.
WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS,
219 MAIN STREET,
Opposite Louisville Hotel,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

R. A. ROBINSON, CHAS. H. PETTET,
W. WALLACE POWERS, WM. A. ROBINSON.
R. A. ROBINSON & CO.
WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS,
No. 515 Main Street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

H. S. JULIAN. E. MITCHELL.
H. S. JULIAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Hamilton Bank Buildings,
206 MAIN STREET,
Dealers in Exchange, Gold, Silver, Uncurrent
Money, and Government Stocks.
Collections Made and Proceeds Remitted
on Day of Payment.
March 24-3m

Clothing.

CHAS. C. JONES. PRES. H. TAPP.

JONES & TAPP,
WHOLESALE
CLOTHIERS,
NO. 200,
MAIN STREET,
Louisville, Ky.

SCOTT, DAVISON
& CO.,
Manufacturers
AND JOBBERS
OF
FINE
CLOTHING

AND
FURNISHING GOODS,
Corner Sixth & Main sts.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Manufactory 317 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
Dec. 9-1y.

REMOVAL!
KAHN & WOLF,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
AND
MANUFACTURERS
OF
Ready-Made
CLOTHING.

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW
STORE HOUSE,
NO. 270 MAIN STREET
SOUTH SIDE,
A few doors below Seventh.

Where they will be happy to see their old
friends and customers, and the trade generally.
Buying exclusively for Cash, and Manufac-
turing their Goods in Philadelphia under the
superintendence of one of the firm, give them
facilities in business unsurpassed by any house
in the West.
They are now receiving from their Manufac-
tury a large and varied stock, adapted to the
Spring and Summer Trade, and will sell their
goods as low as they can be had in any of the
Eastern Markets.
MANUFACTORY, NO. 22 SOUTH FOURTH
STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Pa.
March 17-3m KAHN & WOLF.

F. B. MERIMEE, S. W. CLOYD,
Late of Lebanon, Ky. Late of Danville, Ky.
MERIMEE & CLOYD,
GENERAL
COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
And Wholesale Dealers in
PRODUCE & LIQUORS,
NO. 43 E. SIDE FOURTH STREET,
Between Main and River
LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale and consignments solicited in Flour,
Lard, Bacon, Fruit, Vegetables, Cider, Vinegar,
Honey, Feed, etc.
March 31-3m
J. M. WRIGHT,
Attorney at Law,
Office No. 8 Bank Building, corner of Sixth
and Main Streets,
Louisville, Ky.
April 14-8m

For sale and consignments solicited in Flour,
Lard, Bacon, Fruit, Vegetables, Cider, Vinegar,
Honey, Feed, etc.
March 31-3m
J. M. WRIGHT,
Attorney at Law,
Office No. 8 Bank Building, corner of Sixth
and Main Streets,
Louisville, Ky.
April 14-8m

For sale and consignments solicited in Flour,
Lard, Bacon, Fruit, Vegetables, Cider, Vinegar,
Honey, Feed, etc.
March 31-3m
J. M. WRIGHT,
Attorney at Law,
Office No. 8 Bank Building, corner of Sixth
and Main Streets,
Louisville, Ky.
April 14-8m

For sale and consignments solicited in Flour,
Lard, Bacon, Fruit, Vegetables, Cider, Vinegar,
Honey, Feed, etc.
March 31-3m
J. M. WRIGHT,
Attorney at Law,
Office No. 8 Bank Building, corner of Sixth
and Main Streets,
Louisville, Ky.
April 14-8m

For sale and consignments solicited in Flour,
Lard, Bacon, Fruit, Vegetables, Cider, Vinegar,
Honey, Feed, etc.
March 31-3m
J. M. WRIGHT,
Attorney at Law,
Office No. 8 Bank Building, corner of Sixth
and Main Streets,
Louisville, Ky.
April 14-8m

For sale and consignments solicited in Flour,
Lard, Bacon, Fruit, Vegetables, Cider, Vinegar,
Honey, Feed, etc.
March 31-3m
J. M. WRIGHT,
Attorney at Law,
Office No. 8 Bank Building, corner of Sixth
and Main Streets,
Louisville, Ky.
April 14-8m

For sale and consignments solicited in Flour,
Lard, Bacon, Fruit, Vegetables, Cider, Vinegar,
Honey, Feed, etc.
March 31-3m
J. M. WRIGHT,
Attorney at Law,
Office No. 8 Bank Building, corner of Sixth
and Main Streets,
Louisville, Ky.
April 14-8m

For sale and consignments solicited in Flour,
Lard, Bacon, Fruit, Vegetables, Cider, Vinegar,
Honey, Feed, etc.
March 31-3m
J. M. WRIGHT,
Attorney at Law,
Office No. 8 Bank Building, corner of Sixth
and Main Streets,
Louisville, Ky.
April 14-8m

For sale and consignments solicited in Flour,
Lard, Bacon, Fruit, Vegetables, Cider, Vinegar,
Honey, Feed, etc.
March 31-3m
J. M. WRIGHT,
Attorney at Law,
Office No. 8 Bank Building, corner of Sixth
and Main Streets,
Louisville, Ky.
April 14-8m

Cotton.

LOUISVILLE
COTTON MARKET.

It is a generally admitted fact that Louisville is the largest, and to the planter, the most satisfactory Tobacco Market in the world. And believing it can be made as important and satisfactory market for Cotton as it is for Tobacco, by adopting the same system of selling at public sale by auction, allowing the owner or his agent the privilege of rejecting the sale when the price does not meet his views; and being informed that

MESSRS. PORTER, FAIRFAX
& CO.

Intend inaugurating this system in the sale of Cotton, we the undersigned, merchants and others, do pledge ourselves to sustain the enterprise to the extent of our ability by furnishing to the above firm all Cotton which we control, or can influence in this market so long as they continue this system of selling.

SIGNED:

Trabue, Davis & Co.
Gordon, Harbison & Co.
Smith & Waid.
Moore, Bremaker & Co.
H. A. Huges & Co.
Kahn & Wolf.
Hutchison & Raine.
Craig, Truman & Co.
Lisby, White & Cochrane.
Hays, Cross & Co.
J. H. Wright & Co.
J. M. Robinson & Co.
George W. Morris & Co.
Wm. M. Morris & Co.
Cannon & Byers.
Low & Whitney.
Heeter & Chaudoin.
H. S. Julian & Co.
Wilson, Peter & Co.
Chamberlin & Co.
A. H. & W. O. Gardner.
Walton & Brother.
J. F. Weller.
J. S. Lithgow & Co.
R. A. Robinson & Co.
Gardner & Co.
J. S. Morris & Sons.
Vanpelt, Moses & Co.
Brinly, Dodge & Hardy.
Sutcliffe, Owen & Wood.
John H. Thomas & Co.
J. C. Dohoney & Co.
J. Monks & Cobb.
Neal, Netherland & Co.
N. Gwynne.
Snoddy, Parrish & Co.
Weller & Buckner.
L. L. Warren & Co.
Henry Chambers & Co.
Bridgeford & Co.
Odor, Taylor & Co.
M. E. Miller.
Moss, Trigg & Semple.
Piatt & Allen.
Anderson, McCampbell & Co.
J. B. Wilder & Co.
Verhoff Bros.
H. S. Buckner.
D. R. Young & Co.
Spratt & Co.
Haynes, Neel & Co.
Casseday & Co.
Terry, Wheat & Chesney.
T. & R. Slevin & Cain.
W. H. Stokes & Co.
Harvey & Keith.
Murrell, Castleman & Co.
Baird Brothers.
John P. Morton & Co. And others.

DEAR SIR: Allow us to call your attention to the fact that, at the request of merchants and other citizens, we have adopted the same system of selling

Cotton

Which has proved so satisfactory to the planter in the sale of

Tobacco

in this market. Its advantages are numerous. It draws together all the buyers in this, and many from other markets, the competition between whom insures the highest market price for each bale offered. Each bale is before the buyer, so that he can see its condition, with a sample fairly drawn showing its quality. THE OWNER HAS THE RIGHT, EITHER IN PERSON OR THROUGH HIS AGENT, TO REJECT THE SALE WHEN THE PRICE IS NOT SATISFACTORY.—These advantages are secured to the planter with the same expense of selling as under the old system. The argument from our experience is conclusive, that sales prove more satisfactory under this than any other system.

Yours, respectfully,
PORTER, FAIRFAX & CO

April 21

Sewing Machines.

THE
LEAVITT
SEWING MACHINE

"RANKS EXCELSIOR IN
Economy,
Durability,
Rapidly,
Reliability,
And is indispensable to every family.

Messrs. Radway & Johnson

Have just fitted up a superb salesroom, where they keep on hand every style of the

LEAVITT
FAMILY
AND
MANUFACTURING
MACHINES,

Which we offer to the public as the BEST ever invented. Thousands of our Family Machines are now in operation, and in every instance have given complete satisfaction, doing all the various kinds of work to perfection. They are vastly superior in every respect to any other, running easier, and with much less noise, besides making the most

Lasting Stitch.

We invite the special attention of
Boot and Shoe Makers,
Saddle and Harness Makers,
Carriage Trimmers,

And all who desire the most Perfect
Machine for all Family or Manu-
facturing purposes, to the
LEAVITT MACHINES!

We are always pleased to explain them to every one—the Ladies especially—whether intending to purchase or not.
Guarantees are given of their affording

Perfect Satisfaction,
And Machines may be returned when the purchaser is not satisfied with them.

Superiority over all com-
petition!

RADWAY & JOHNSTON,
No. 104½ Fourth St., bet. Market & Jeff'n.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Agents wanted throughout the South.
April 21—1m

NORTHWESTERN TENNESSEE

Mining & Petroleum Comp'y,
incorporated by the General Assembly of the
State of Tennessee, Dec. 1st, 1865.
CAPITAL STOCK.....\$500,000.
WORKING CAPITAL.....200,000.
Shares \$50 each.

Principal Office, Dover, Stewart Co., Tenn.

THIS Company hold by lease about fifty thousand acres of Land in Stewart and Humphreys county, Tenn., of which Prof. C. W. Wright, of Kentucky, speaks as follows: "I do not hesitate to state, as the result of many years experience in the study and survey of oil lands in the United States, that I have never seen better or more favorable indications of the presence of inexhaustible quantities of petroleum. In fact, if oil be not obtained in this region in large amounts, the sciences of chemistry and geology are at fault in this matter, and all practical experience is not of the slightest advantage." The management of the Company is in the hands of energetic business men, who intend to develop the whole resources of the territory, and rely upon dividends rather than sales of stock for returns upon their investments. The great collateral resources in iron, hydraulic cement, limestone, building stone, and grinders, independent of the petroleum, are considered sufficient to pay a fair interest upon the capital. A great portion of these lands are situated immediately upon the Tennessee river, which is navigable the whole year, and affords facilities for shipping to Pittsburgh, St. Louis or New Orleans at all seasons, and by the cheapest mode of transportation; an advantage possessed by few if any of the Companies now in operation. The large Working Capital is an evidence of the intention of the Company to put the enterprise upon a solid basis, and so make a good return upon the capital invested as certain as any other regular business.

The Company offer a limited number of shares for sale at Fifteen Dollars. These shares are all paid up, and are not liable to further assessment. Address until May 15th,
JOHN P. LATHROP, Sec'y.,
Box 176, Clarksville, Tenn.
or W. J. BROADUS, Pres't.,
Dover, Tenn.
April 21—6t

Terry & Smith,
WHOLESALE GROCERS.

243 West Main Street,
BET. SIXTH & SEVENTH.

300 bags Coffee,
300 bbls. Refined Sugars,
50 bbls. N. O. Sugar,
1000 bbls. Flour, all grades,
500 pkgs. Mackerel, bbls., half do kegs and kits.
200 boxes Star Candles,
100 " Mould "
50 kegs Shot,
500 kegs Nails,
20 bags Rice,
20 bbls. N. O. Molasses,
Syrup in kegs, half bbls. and bbls.
600 cases Canned Fruit,
100 bbls. Whisky, also French Brandy,
Champagne, Port, Madeira, Malaga and Sherry
Wine, and a full assortment of Groceries. Manufacturers' Agents for the celebrated

"Wampoo Bitters."
April 28—4t

Fancy Goods and Notions.

NEW HOUSE.
VAN PELT, MOSES & CO.,
WHOLESALEFANCY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.

No. 246 Main street,
BETWEEN SIXTH AND SEVENTH.

A complete assortment of
Fancy and White Goods, Hosiery,
Gloves, Furnishing Goods,
Umbrellas, Parasols, Canes,
Rubber Goods, Hoop
Skirts, Baskets,
Clocks, Jewelry,
Perfumery, Toys, and
all descriptions of FANCY
And Staple NOTIONS.
April 28—4t

D.R. Young & Co.

Wholesale Dealers
IN

FANCY GOODS,
White Goods,
NOTIONS,
Hosiery, &c.

Comprising a choice new stock of

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
200

SOUTH SIDE MAIN,
BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Feb. 24—1y

J. H. WRIGHT & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

White Goods,
Fancy Goods,
Hosiery,
Gloves,
AND

NOTIONS.

—186—

SOUTH SIDE MAIN,
Between Fifth & Sixth Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
20—1y

HAYS, CROSS & CO.,

Successors to PORTER & FAIRFAX,
Wholesale Dealers in & Importers of

Notions,
Hosiery,
Gloves,
FANCY GOODS,
&c. &c.

No. 190 MAIN STREET,
SOUTH SIDE, BET. FIFTH & SIXTH
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Sewing Machines.

SINGER'S

New Improved Family

SEWING MACHINES,
Simple,
Noiseless,
Perfect.

MAKES A STITCH ALIKE ON
BOTH SIDES.

Is so simple that a CHILD can learn to use them by simply referring to the printed instructions, which are sent with EVERY MACHINE.

EVERY MACHINE
WARRANTED.

Hemming,
Tucking,
Quilting,
Braiding,
Cording,
Felling,
Stitching,
&c., on these Machines—done to PERFECTION.

They are the Best in the
World.

OUR MANUFACTURING MACHINES

NO. 3, FOR CARRIAGE MANUFACTURES,
No. 2, ("Imperial") for Boot and Shoe Makers,
No. 2, for Tailors, &c.,
are to well known to require any especial notice.

Address
W. H. GOLDBERMAN & CO.,
Agents for the Singer Manufacturing Co.,
NO. 7, MASONIC TEMPLE,
March 10. Louisville, Ky.

Groceries.

JOHN SNYDER. JAS. S. SNYDER. THOS. J. SNYDER
Late of Chattanooga, Tenn.

JOHN SNYDER & CO.,
WHOLESALEGROCERS
AND
COMMISSION
MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

Pure Bourbon
AND OTHER
WHISKIES,
7 MAIN ST.,
Bet. First and Second.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Jan 13—1y

A. H. & W. O. GARDNER,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

143 MAIN STREET

Between Fourth and Fifth.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Hats and Caps.

SPRING OPENING!

THOMPSON & EDELEN
WHOLESALE

HATTERS,
189 WEST MAIN STREET,
(Between 5th and 6th.)
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Are now opening a large and carefully selected stock of

LADIES' MISSES', GENTS' BOYS',
AND CHILDREN'S

Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods.

Comprising all the latest devices in Panama, Leghorn, Straw, Palmotto, Fur, Silk, Velloit, Cloth, and Wool, which they are offering at the very lowest Cash prices.

Our old friends and customers, and the trade generally, are politely requested to favor us with a call.

Orders respectfully solicited.
March 10—4t. THOMPSON & EDELEN.

J. W. REETER. T. C. CHAUDOIN.

HEETER & CHAUDOIN

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS
AND
LADIES' FURS.

CALL ATTENTION OF MERCHANTS
generally to their large stock of

Mens' Fur and Cassimere Hats,
Mens' Wool Hats,
Boys' " "
Mens' Cloth, Velvet and Cassimere Caps,
Mens' Fur Caps,
Boys' Cloth, Cassimere and Velvet Caps,
Ladies' and Misses Trimmed Hats,
And a good assortment of

LADIES' FURS!

We buy our goods direct from the Manufacturers and believe we can sell you all the goods in our line as cheap as you can buy them in any market in this country. Call and see us when you come to Louisville, and we will satisfy you that you can make money by buying your goods of

HEETER & CHAUDOIN,
188 Main St., bet. Fifth & Sixth, South side,
LOUISVILLE, KY. (Old No. 527.)

Boots and Shoes.

ANDREW LOW. ROLAND WHITNEY.

LOW & WHITNEY,
WHOLESALE

MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

BOOTS & SHOES

190 Main Street,

Between Fifth and Sixth, South Side,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

March 24—4t

Wm. Piatt. J. D. Allen.

PIATT & ALLEN,
WHOLESALE DEALERSIN
AND
BOOTS AND SHOES

No. 195

WEST MAIN STREET,

Between Fifth and Sixth,

Louisville, Ky.

PLANTER'S HOTEL, SIXTH ST.

near Main, Louisville, Ky., D. W. Poor, Proprietor.
The nearest Hotel to the Steamboat Landing, the Tobacco Warehouse, and the Principal Wholesale Houses.

Dec. 9—4t

Books & Stationery.

A. H. REDFORD. E. B. TIPPETT.
E. B. TIPPETT & CO.,
WHOLESALE

Booksellers and Stationers,

NO 186 MAIN STREET,

Between Fifth and Sixth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY.

April 7—1m

J. C. WEBB. E. E. LEVERING.

WEBB & LEVERING,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

BOOKS AND STATIONERY
AND

Blank Book Manufacturers,

NO. 90 MAIN STREET,

NEAR THIRD,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A well assorted stock of School Books, Stationery, Blank Books, Paper, and Catholic Books of every description, as can be found in the South-West. Merchants' Account Books made to order. JOB PRINTING AND BINDING executed with neatness and promptly, and at fair prices.

Agents for Nazareth Female Academy at Bardonia, Ky., "St. Catherine's" at Springfield, Ky., Loretto Academy, Marion Co., Ky., Calvary Academy, near Lebanon, Bethlehem Academy, near Elizabethtown, Ky., Also St. Mary's College, Marion Co., Ky., and Cecilian College, Hardin Co., Ky.
March 24—3m

J. P. MORTON. Established 1825. {ALEX. GRISWOLD, J. B. BANGS. } R. M. GRISWOLD.

JOHN P. MORTON & CO.,

No. 156 West Main St.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Publishers,

Booksellers,

Stationers

AND

Blank Book
MANUFACTURERS.

THE attention of dealers is especially called to our large stock of SCHOOL BOOKS, embracing a complete assortment of all Books in use in the Schools and Colleges of THE SOUTHERN STATES, where our position as the ONLY SOUTHERN BOOKS ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS of School Books, enables us to offer on the most favorable terms. In the other departments of our business, our stock will be found equally complete.

Law, Medical & Miscellaneous Books, Writing Paper, Envelopes and Stationery of all kinds.

All Orders will receive prompt and careful attention.
Feb. 3—1y

SABBATH-SCHOOLS,

DESIRING TO REPLENISH their stock of books, are informed that the

AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.

Is prepared to furnish, in every variety of size, style, and type, all the requisites for organizing and conducting the largest Sunday-schools, embracing Alphabets, Spelling and Reading Books, Question Books, Manuals of Instruction, Aids to Teachers in the use of the Text-Books, etc., etc. Also Selected Libraries, from \$4.50 each to \$16.00; from 50 to 160 volumes in library. More than 1,000 different Library Books ranging in price from 15 cents to \$1.50 each from which selections can be made.

The Subscriber having been located at Louisville for nearly twenty-five years, still continues to keep a full supply of the publications which are furnished at Philadelphia Prices.

Catalogues furnished gratis. Orders accompanied with the Cash will meet prompt attention, if addressed to W. H. BULKLEY,
2 Masonic Temple, Louisville, Ky.
March 24—2m

C. P. BARNES'
"EXTRA"
GOLD PENS

REBUND	Price List.	Pen only.	Pen with Silver Holder.	Pen with Gold Holder.	Pen with Gold and Silver Holder.
No. 1.....	\$ 75	\$1.25	\$1.75	\$2.00	\$2.50
" 2.....	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.25	2.75
" 3.....	1.25	1.75	2.25	2.50	3.00
" 4.....	1.50	2.00	2.50	2.75	3.25
" 5.....	2.00	2.75	3.25	3.50	4.00
" 6.....	2.25	3.00	3.75	4.00	4.50
" 7.....	2.50	3.25	4.00	4.25	4.75
" 8.....	3.00	4.00	4.75	5.00	5.50
" 9.....	3.50	4.50	5.25	5.50	6.00
" 10.....	4.00	5.00	5.75	6.00	6.50
" 11.....	4.50	5.50	6.25	6.50	7.00
" 12.....	5.00	6.00	6.75	7.00	7.50
" 13.....	5.50	6.50	7.25	7.50	8.00
" 14.....	6.00	7.00	7.75	8.00	8.50
" 15.....	6.50	7.50	8.25	8.50	9.00
" 16.....	7.00	8.00	8.75	9.00	9.50
" 17.....	7.50	8.50	9.25	9.50	10.00
" 18.....	8.00	9.00	9.75	10.00	10.50
" 19.....	8.50	9.50	10.25	10.50	11.00
" 20.....	9.00	10.00	10.75	11.00	11.50

These Pens bear my TRADE MARK "C. P. BARNES EXTRA" LOU. KY. for which I have secured the COPY RIGHT, and are WARRANTED equal in fineness of material and workmanship to the best Eastern Manufacture, and are believed to be superior to all others in durability and other substantial qualities which combine to make a really serviceable pen. Sent by mail express on receipt of price and RETURN CHARGES, (if by mail, at my risk when 20 cents is added for registry.) Write your name and address plainly.

Postage on single pen THREE CENTS, pen with any case, or holder and box, six cents. Old pens repaired for Fifty cents (and stamp) each.
Clergymen supplied at half price.
Address, C. P. BARNES,
Gold Pen Manufacturer, and
Agent for American Watches,
Cor. 5th & Main Louisville, Ky.